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INTERNATIONAL
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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 12-9 (54-48). Tomorrow variable. Today's temp. 9-1 (48-34). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 9-3 (48-37). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 8-4 (46-39). CHANNEL: Moderate. Variable. Temp. 12-8 (53-46). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 10-3 (50-37). Yesterday's temp. 10 (50-15).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	5 S	Lebanon	£L 90
Belgium	14 L.Fr	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Fire (Rep. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.80 Fr.	Norway	2.25 K.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	15 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs 3.75	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.65
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50.25
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

issinger Meets romyko on Eve f Geneva Talks

From Wire Dispatches

NEVA, Dec. 20—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger ed tonight for the Israeli-Arab peace conference and pledged to k on "with all my heart" President Nixon's instructions to use rican influence and resources to achieve a "just and lasting peace he Middle East."

ying in from Paris on the eve of the conference's opening, Mr. inger said in a brief arrival statement: "There is no acceptable native to a negotiated settlement of the issues so long in dispute and to a determination on the part of all the parties who will assemble here tomorrow to make these negotiations succeed."

During his meetings with Arab and Israeli leaders in his just-completed tour of the Middle East and Europe, Mr. Kissinger said, "I found none who wanted the war to continue."

Mr. Kissinger was the last of the major participants in the conference to arrive in Geneva.

The first item on his schedule was a dinner meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko to work out arrangements for the almost impromptu first phase of the conference.

The Kissinger-Gromyko dinner lasted two hours, and Mr. Kissinger accompanied Mr. Gromyko to his hotel door afterwards.

Mr. Kissinger refused to comment except to say: "We are going to do our best to bring peace to the Middle East."

The United States and the Soviet Union are co-chairmen of the talks, which are to open at 10:30 a.m. at the Palais des Nations, the United Nations European headquarters. The conference will be under at least nominal UN auspices.

The talks will bring together negotiators from Israel, Egypt and Jordan. Syria is boycotting the talks, the first direct governmental negotiations between Arabs and Jews since 1949.

Geneva's Cointrin Airport was heavily patrolled by Swiss and U.S. security men today.

In apparent good spirits despite his hectic tour, Mr. Kissinger strode to a battery of microphones and TV lights and declared:

"The fate of Arabs and Jews has been inextricably linked throughout their history, rising and falling together. In recent centuries, both had been reduced to an equally cruel state—the one dispersed and persecuted throughout the world, the other deprived of autonomy and freedom in its own former empire."

The mechanics of the conference still were being worked out tonight.

UN officials said a seven-sided
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



UPI.
Waldheim, UN secretary-general, on arrival in va for peace talks.

...O May Get Terrorists ...om Kuwait

WAIT, Dec. 20 (AP).— gave a strong hint today might turn over the five terrorists who staged the ing operation in Rome y to the Palestine Libera- Organization for trial.

e Minister Abdul Aziz in told newsmen that his ment would "favorably ider" a request for their ex- ion by the PLO.

noted that the Arab sum- onference in Algiers last has recognized the PLO n groups the major Pales- guerrilla organizations—as ole representative of the nian people.

interrogation of the gun- roves they are all Palestin- urning them over to the would be in line with the t resolution," Mr. Hussein

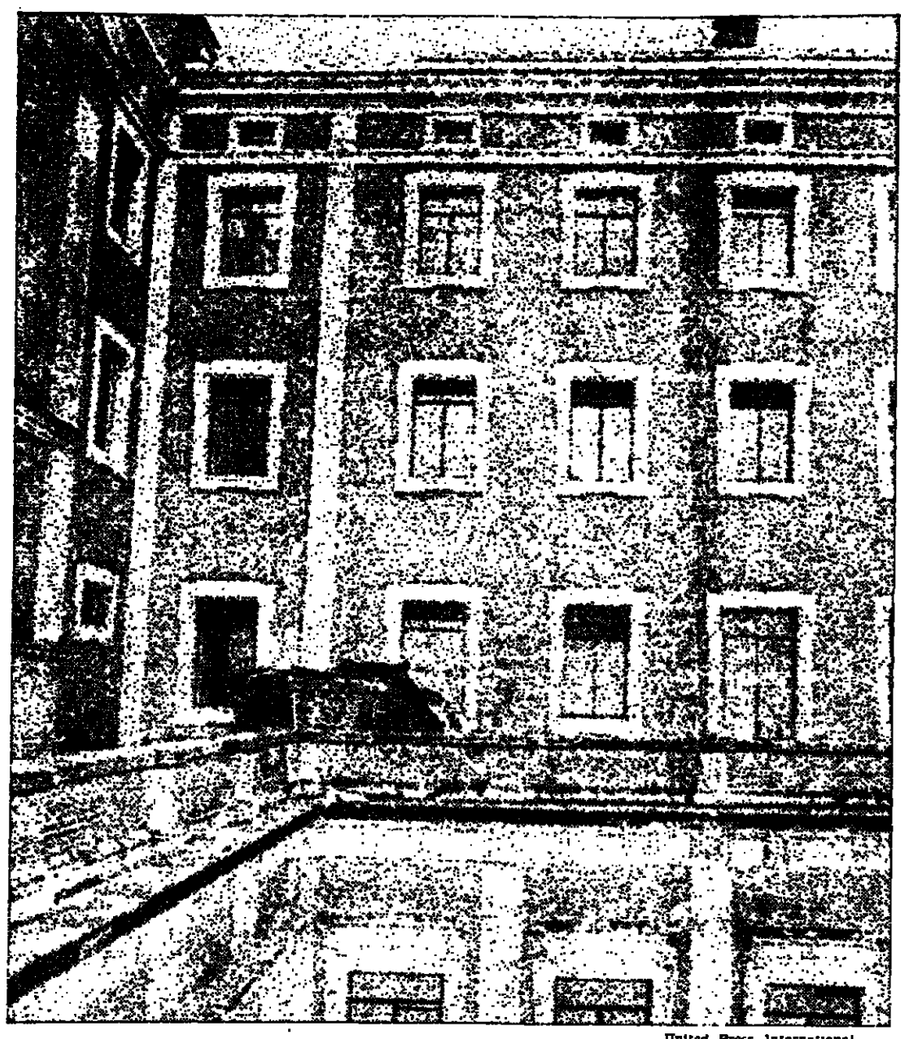
was commenting on reports Beirut that guerrilla leader Arafat has instructed the Kuwait office to seek the 's extradition to "stand efore a Palestinian revolu- y court."

Hussein said, however, that t has not received the ex- on request.

said the interrogation of rorists still was under way unidentified army base wait, "and I still have no ow long more it will take plete the investigation."

gunmen have declined so reveal their names or the guerrilla group they for, Mr. Hussein said. carry no passports or any personal identification nts."

five surrendered to
tinued on Page 2, Col. 2)



United Press International.
RESTING PLACE—Part of Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco's car on a terrace of a church courtyard in Madrid after it was blown there by a blast in an adjacent street.

On Maintaining Vietnam Peace

Kissinger, Tho Talk in Paris, Say They Will Stay in Touch

PARIS, Dec. 20 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho met for more than four hours today to weigh the chances of the Vietnam peace agreement holding together.

In a statement which Mr. Kissinger said he agreed to issue jointly with Mr. Tho after their first meeting in six months, the negotiators said they would remain in touch for possible further discussions in the future.

Mr. Kissinger gave no information on his discussions with Mr. Tho and answered no questions.

The joint statement said: "The two sides met today. They exchanged views on matters of mutual interest in the context of the current situation and they will maintain this channel for further discussions as warranted by events."

Mr. Kissinger added: "I now leave for the Middle East peace conference with hope and with dedication."

He and Mr. Tho had planned a two-hour morning session, but when it ended they cleared the conference room of aides and continued the conversation in private for 30 minutes more, with only interpreters present.

After lunch, they got together again.

Mr. Tho accused Washington and Saigon of frequent violations of the peace agreement.

Mr. Kissinger replied with a list of American complaints. Graham Martin, the U.S. ambassador in Saigon, flew here for the session.

In addition to the meetings with Mr. Tho during his 24-hour visit here, Mr. Kissinger conferred with President Georges Pompidou and had breakfast earlier with Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Kissinger was with the President for an hour and a quarter in what French sources described as an unusually long and interesting talk. The sources said they discussed the Middle East and relations between the United States and the European community. Mr. Kissinger left this afternoon for Geneva.

Bonn Reports Ties to Hungary And Bulgaria

BONN, Friday, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—West Germany announced the establishment today of diplomatic relations with Bulgaria and Hungary, rounding off Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik of reconciliation with Eastern Europe.

A Foreign Ministry communiqué said ambassadors will soon be named to each post.

Last week Bonn signed a treaty normalizing relations with Czechoslovakia. Bulgaria and Hungary had made their accords contingent on the Czech treaty.

Mrs. Meir Says Syria Has Not Killed POWs

JERUSALEM, Dec. 20 (AP).—Premier Golda Meir said today that U.S. reports that Israeli prisoners in Syria had been murdered were not true.

Mrs. Meir told the Knesset that her government had been informed by the U.S. Pentagon and the CIA "that the men were still alive."

Mrs. Meir reaffirmed Israel's refusal to talk peace with the Syrians until Damascus submitted a list of some 102 Israeli soldiers believed taken captive by the Syrians.

Russia Said to Urge Joint Cuts With U.S. in Strategic Might

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (NYT).—An authoritative Soviet journal has indicated that the Soviet proposal for a new strategic arms agreement with the United States calls for reductions in some parts of the strategic arsenals of the two countries.

The current issue of the monthly, USA, often used for policy statements on Soviet-American relations, asserted that not only limitations on strategic arms development but "adoption of measures for reducing armaments" were key objectives of the current round of Soviet-American SALT negotiations at Geneva.

In September, the Soviet delegation reportedly put forward a draft treaty. Although the contents have not been disclosed, many American government officials and members of the Senate have reportedly been critical of the Soviet proposals on the ground that they seek one-sided advantages for Moscow.

The commentary in USA, published by an institute on American affairs that does research and drafts for the government and Communist party leadership, did not mention the Soviet draft treaty. But its assessment of the progress of the talks and its version of the Soviet position were read here as authoritative.

'Political Significance'

Reducing strategic arsenals within the framework of equal security for both, the USA article stated, "would have great political significance" as well as offer economic benefits to both sides. It gave no details but its subsequent stress on controls over strategic nuclear air forces suggested that this is where Moscow prefers to see reductions.

At several points, the article rejected American proposals for strict equality in the numbers of land and submarine-based missile launchers for the United States and the Soviet Union, in place of the numerical advantage granted Moscow under the interim agreement signed by President Nixon and Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in May, 1972.

It also demanded that the strategic bomber forces, in which the United States has a numerical advantage over Moscow, be included in a new agreement limiting offensive armaments. Specifically, it said that the nuclear-armed American air squadrons based in Europe and Asia or on aircraft carriers—also previously excluded—should be covered by a new pact.

Repeatedly, the article emphaContinued on Page 2, Col. 5)



United Press International.
ss national police at Geneva airport, where security was tightened for arrival of peace talks delegates.

Bomb in Tunnel

Spain's Premier Slain As Blast Destroys Car

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Dec. 20 — Premier Luis Carrero Blanco was killed today by assassins who tunneled under a Madrid street and set off an explosion that hurled his car over a roof.

Adm. Carrero Blanco, appointed by Generalissimo Francisco Franco last June, was killed shortly after attending a Roman Catholic mass in his neighborhood church, a daily routine before going to his office.

A government announcement of the killing of the 70-year-old premier, his chauffeur and a bodyguard did not give any indication who the assassins might be.

Some suspicion settled immediately on the Basque guerrilla organization ETA, an avowed enemy of Adm. Carrero Blanco. The ETA is dedicated to overthrowing the government. It has a record of previous bombing attacks on police stations and government buildings. The guerrillas normally operate in the northern Basque provinces.

Police sources said the basement apartment from where the tunnel had been dug was rented two months ago by two young men calling themselves artists. They disappeared after the blast, the sources said.

A police source said every political movement "from left to right" is being considered.

In Bayonne, France, a press communiqué purportedly from the ETA claimed responsibility for the assassination for the Basque organization. But other leading Basque figures, in Paris and in the French Basque country, expressed strong doubt about the communiqué's authenticity.

The explosion came about an hour before the start of a trial of nine workers and a Roman Catholic priest on charges of fomenting strikes. Defense attorneys asked for a postponement after the explosion. However, the court decided to go on with the trial.

Gen. Franco, although loosening his rein on the Spanish government, has been troubled more and more in recent years by student unrest, workers' strikes and the underground movement for autonomous rule for Spain's Basque provinces.

Franco Heir

The killing of Adm. Carrero Blanco was the first assassination of a high Spanish official since Gen. Franco became the nation's leader after the civil war in 1939.

Elevated to the premiership last June, Adm. Carrero Blanco was the man Gen. Franco counted on to carry out his succession plan. The conservative admiral was expected to rule with Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, 34, when Gen. Franco was no longer around. Gen. Franco picked the prince to succeed him as chief of state and the country's first king since 1931.

But it was on Adm. Carrero Blanco's shoulders that he placed the responsibility for running the government. His formal title was president of the government.

Vice-Premier Torcuato Fernandez Miranda automatically succeeded to the premiership for 10 days. Gen. Franco, under law, must name a new premier at the end of that period.

The explosion tore a hole 30 feet in diameter in the street near San Francisco de Borja Church, about 300 yards from Adm. Carrero Blanco's home and near the U.S. Embassy. Part of the premier's car was hurled over the top of the five-story church. It landed on a second-floor terrace overlooking the churchyard.



AP.
Carrero Blanco



AFP.
Fernandez Miranda

The premier left his home in the car about 9 a.m. and went to mass. He left the church about 45 minutes later. The explosion occurred shortly after the car started to move.

The government note, issued by the Ministry of Information and Tourism, said a tunnel was dug under Claudio Coello Street to a point over which the car would pass.

"At this place they planted un-
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Rodino Selects John Doar

Former Aide in Justice Dept. To Head Impeachment Probe

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP).—John M. Doar, a former assistant attorney general and veteran of civil-rights confrontations in the South, was named today to head the House Judiciary Committee's controversial inquiry into grounds for the impeachment of President Nixon.

Committee chairman Peter Rodino, D., N.J., said Mr. Doar "will immediately assume direction of the inquiry that is already under way. During the recess he will organize the staff and determine the additional legal and investigative work necessary so that members of the Judiciary Committee will have the benefit of a full, thorough, fair and objective presentation of the facts."

The choice of Mr. Doar, 52, ends a search of almost two months, during which nearly 100 candidates were considered.

Mr. Doar is a lifelong Republican, and that was one of the attractions for Rep. Rodino, who insists that he wants to conduct a "bipartisan" inquiry.

Mr. Doar was praised by Rep. Rodino as a man of "outstanding ability and the highest integrity." Rep. Rodino said Mr. Doar would assume the direction of the staff of about 50 attorneys, investigators and administrative personnel immediately. Rep. Rodino said he hoped to give the Judiciary Committee a progress report on the investigation by the time Congress reconvenes on Jan. 21.

Rep. Rodino said he would call an ad hoc advisory committee consisting of subcommittee chairmen and ranking Republican members of the committee back to town during the recess to provide Mr. Doar with instructions on how to proceed.

He reiterated that his target was still April for reporting to the House on whether to recommend impeachment, but added: "Nonetheless, I am not going to be locked in by that date."

Republican Reaction

Republicans on the committee, who have complained of foot-dragging by the chairman and of not being kept informed, were less enthusiastic about Mr. Doar.

Rep. Edward Hutchinson, R., Mich., ranking Republican on the committee, was reluctant to have his picture taken with Mr. Doar and Rep. Rodino. When he was urged to join the two for the picture because "Doar comes from a good Republican family," Rep. Hutchinson snapped, "So did Soapy Williams." G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams, a former liberal Democratic governor of Michigan, came from the staunchly Republican Mennon soap family.

Rep. Hutchinson said later he knew nothing about Mr. Doar. "This was not a bipartisan appointment. I had no part in it. There was no consultation. I didn't meet him until yesterday afternoon."

Rep. Rodino said it was the custom for chairmen to pick their staff and he made the choice himself after consulting with academicians, members of bar associations, men in government and on the bench.

Mr. Doar's name was frequently mentioned by many of them, Rep. Rodino said.

Mr. Doar, 6 feet 2 inches, with graying hair, was careful to be diffident and self-effacing during the press conference announcing his appointment.

He emphasized that he was counsel to the Judiciary Committee and that it was the committee members who would make the decisions. He said his job was to "present matters fully and fairly so they can make decisions."

Truck Carrying A-Active Cobalt Overturns in U.S.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Dec. 20 (AP).—A tractor-trailer truck hauling radioactive cobalt tipped over on an icy highway today and police cordoned off 20 miles of the road in the Pocono Mountains as a precautionary move. A spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission said, "As far as we know at this time there's been no release of radioactivity. However, that could change." He said the containers are made for rough handling and that there have been similar accidents in the past with no leakage. The truck carried two containers of cobalt-60. One weighed 3,530 pounds, the other 3,658 pounds.

Radiological monitoring teams equipped with Geiger counters have been sent to the accident site.

Study Finds Plane Noise Affects People, Even If Sleep Continues

By George Getze

IRVINE, Calif., Dec. 20.—The noise of airplanes passing overhead does more than merely wake up people. It affects their sleep in ways that are just as physiologically disturbing as outright waking, according to Dr. Joyce Friedmann, an assistant research psychologist at the University of California at Irvine.

"The fact that people who live under airport flight paths say they get used to noise, and that eventually it doesn't even wake them, does not mean the noise is not having serious effects," Dr. Friedmann said in an interview.

Dr. Friedmann studied the effects of airplane noise on residents of the area around Los Angeles International Airport.

She said the subjects, six couples who lived under the flight paths and five "control" couples who lived in the city, but away from the airport, were hooked up for brain wave and eye movement recording. Researchers have in recent years found evidence that rapid eye movement is a stage of normal sleeping.

"The subjects who lived under the flight paths had less 'useful' sleep than the control couples," she said.

She said that on the average, they got 45 minutes less of useful sleep a night than the control group and, in addition, spent 35 minutes more either awake or in light, restless sleep.

By "useful" sleep, Dr. Friedmann means the deeper sleep that follows restless light sleep. The occasional period of eye movement, which coincides with dreaming, is one of the stages of useful sleep.

She also found that the normal cyclical nature of sleep was disturbed in those who slept under the flight paths.

"In ordinary, normal sleep, people pass through various stages in turn, but in our group this cycle was broken and often never completed," she said.

© Los Angeles Times.

$2.2 Billion for Israel

House and Senate Conferees In Accord on Foreign-Aid Bill

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT). —House and Senate conferees agreed yesterday on a compromise foreign-aid appropriations bill that provides $2.2 billion in emergency military aid to Israel and $200 million for Cambodia.

At the same time, the conferees imposed a one-third cut on the proposed military aid to other countries, reducing the program of military grant assistance from the $685 million requested by the administration to $450 million.

The foreign-aid appropriations bill provides for approximately $5.5 billion in economic and military aid in the present fiscal year. The congressional grant was slightly more than $1 billion less than requested by the administration.

Few Objections

The emergency military aid for Israel was approved with few objections in Congress. But considerable resistance developed against the simultaneous request for $200 million in emergency aid for Cambodia.

The compromise finally struck in the House-Senate conference committee was to give the Pentagon's military assistance program authority to turn over $200 million in Defense Department stocks of weapons and ammunition to Cambodia.

[The Senate today voted to authorize $2.2 billion in emergency aid to Israel. The vote on the bill, already approved by the House, was 66 to 9. The measure now goes to the White House for President Nixon's signature, Reuters reported.]

In other major actions:

● The Senate, by an 83-1 vote, finished congressional action on a comprehensive five-year, $375-million authorization bill to encourage group health plans called Health Maintenance Organizations.

● The House, by 355 to 25, passed legislation sought by President Nixon to create an independent energy research and development administration.

● The Senate, by 86 to 2, passed and sent the House a bill to create a federal energy administration to direct conservation programs during the energy crisis.

● The House Government Operations Committee voted, 28 to 1, to create a similar energy agency essentially in the form sought by the President.

Transit Subsidies

● Senate-House conferees agreed on a bill providing for the first time federal subsidies to pay deficits of mass transit bus and rail lines. The President has indicated strong opposition to such grants.

● The House voted, 216 to 180, yesterday to send a $1.6-billion, catch-all appropriations bill back to a Senate-House conference committee, with instructions to House conferees to hold out for an additional $64.5 million to develop oil production from the Elk Hills, Calif., naval petroleum reserve.

PLO May Get 5 Terrorists From Kuwait

(Continued from Page 1)

Kuwaiti authorities Tuesday night after killing 31 persons at Rome airport and one hostage aboard a Lufthansa airliner in Athens.

Mr. Hussein said a final decision on the fate of the gunmen would be made only when the investigation is over.

Official sources believe Kuwait would deliver the gunmen to the PLO "rather than risk the embarrassment of trying non-Kuwaitis for a crime not committed on Kuwaiti soil."

Extradition to Italy or Greece is "out of the question," in the view of these sources, because "it could bring denunciations by some leftist Arab regimes ... The PLO is a much easier alternative."

Russia Said to Insist It Tried To Warn U.S. of Mideast War

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP). —The Soviet Union contends that it tried in vain to alert the United States to the danger of an outbreak of warfare in the Middle East in the months before the Oct. 6 start of the Arab-Israeli conflict, according to a Soviet diplomatic source.

Warnings that Arab-Israeli tension was "explosive" and that pressure was mounting in Egypt to recoup territory captured by Israel in the 1967 war were passed to the Nixon administration as late as September, the Soviet source said.

Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, it was said, had told President Nixon at their summit conference in June that hostilities might break out "at any time."

Subsequent warnings of urgent need for a peace settlement to head off conflict were said to have been passed by the Russians to Henry A. Kissinger, now Secretary of State.

There is no claim that the Soviet Union specifically warned the United States that war was imminent in early October. The Soviet version, instead, is that the Soviet Union repeatedly tried to caution the United States that a conflict would be inevitable unless progress was made to prevent it.

The Russian source said that the American reaction was two-fold: disbelief that the Egyptians would launch an attack on Israel, and confidence that if the Egyptians were foolish enough to do so, the Egyptians would "get a bloody nose."

There was no immediate official comment from either the White House or the State Department on the Soviet contention.

The Soviet claim was made in response to questions raised by newsmen here about a speech by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., in New York on Monday. Sen. Jackson repeated a charge made earlier, by himself and others, that the Soviet Union defaulted on an agreement it signed with President Nixon on June 22 for the prevention of nuclear war, by failing to consult over the threat of war in the Middle East. The Soviet Union maintains that there was no default and that it repeatedly tried to warn of danger.

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sauf le lundi matin

1 Dead, 2 Injured In New Riots in Tripoli, Lebanon

BEIRUT, Dec. 20 (AP).—One person was killed and two wounded tonight in a clash between police and demonstrators in Tripoli, Lebanon's second-largest city.

Witnesses reported that shooting erupted when police armored cars tried to break through barricades of burning car tires set up by leftist demonstrators.

A soldier, a policeman and a student were killed in Tripoli yesterday following the arrest of a leftist leader.

Leaflets were distributed calling for a general strike in Beirut tomorrow to protest the rising cost of living. Authorities fear the occasion will be used for political objectives.

The American University of Beirut suspended classes for three days before the start of Christmas vacations. University president Samuel Kirkwood said in a statement that friction between different factions is threatening to erupt into violence.

A bomb exploded today in Beirut's fashionable Hamra district, injuring three pedestrians. The explosion was the second in 12 hours in the area.

Gromyko Sees Kissinger on Eve of Talks

Final Preparations Made for Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

table will be used. One side will be empty but will have a plaque bearing the name of Syri...

The six other sides will be occupied by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, presiding, and by the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gromyko, who played a low-keyed role in organizing the conference, preceded Mr. Kissinger into Geneva by a day and quickly set about working out conference strategy with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, who also arrived yesterday.

Mr. Gromyko had lunch today with Mr. Waldheim, who arrived earlier in the day from New York and who will preside at the opening of the conference.

Last Arabs Arrive

The Arab representation at the conference was completed with the arrival today of a Jordanian delegation headed by Abdel Monem Rifai, King Hussein's special adviser for international affairs, and Premier Zaid Rifai.

The king had flown to Damascus yesterday in a futile attempt to get Syria to the conference table.

Arriving under heavy security this morning, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban declared, "We have come seeking peace with honor for ourselves, and we offer peace with honor to the neighboring states" of the Arab world.

Mr. Eban said the Jewish state seeks negotiations in "a spirit of flexible compromise."

As Mr. Eban's El Al jetliner touched down this morning it was cordoned off by Swiss police cars and armed guards.

Standing in front of a gaily decorated Christmas tree, a holiday symbol of peace among men, the Israeli foreign minister said he hopes the talks will end "decades of hostility" in the Middle East.

Israel, Mr. Eban said, seeks to negotiate "normal and peaceful relations" with the two participating Arab states.

In Jerusalem, meanwhile, Israeli Premier Golda Meir told parliament that the Geneva conference will last only two days. She ruled out discussion of Israeli-Egyptian military disengagement during the first phase of the conference but said the issue "almost certainly" will head the agenda when the peace talks resume in January.

Mrs. Meir appealed to Egyptians to "put safety catches on their arms" along the Suez cease-fire lines, scene of hundreds of shooting incidents since the Oct. 24 truce.

Mrs. Meir restated yesterday Israel's refusal to return to its 1967 boundaries. She said Israel will "strive for defensible borders somewhere between the present cease-fire lines and the old ones."

Egyptians Ready

The chief Egyptian spokesman in Geneva, Tashin Bashir, told newsmen that his government is prepared to discuss disengagement tomorrow.

"The best way to work for peace is to tackle issues," he said.

The spokesman indicated that the Egyptian delegation will be representing Palestinian interests in the opening phase of the conference.

"If Israelis want to live in peace, the Palestinians also need to live in peace," he said. "If Israelis want to enjoy their legitimate rights, the Palestinians must also."

Mr. Waldheim, meanwhile, issued a warning in talking to newsmen that "peace in the Middle East is very fragile, and if we fail, new hostilities may break out."

This, he said, places a "huge responsibility" on the conference. He insisted that the United Nations will be a "full participant" in the talks, although he said the UN does not intend to "impose" itself on the negotiators.

UN Troops Lodge Protest Over Suez Gun Battle

CAIRO, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—The UN Emergency Force today lodged strong protests with Egypt and Israel over a gun battle which endangered UN troops along the Suez Canal cease-fire line.

In the exchange of gunfire last night, Finnish troops were pinned down by Israeli and Egyptian mortars, machine guns and small-arms fire. There were no UN casualties, but a supply building used by the Finns was hit by bullets.

The incident followed more than a week of heightened activity along the cease-fire line, possibly set off by the belligerents as an overture to the Middle East peace conference, which opens in Geneva tomorrow.



United Press International

BLAST SCENE—Water from broken mains fills the crater in a Madrid street made by the explosion that blew up the car of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco, killing him.

Tunnel Bomb Destroys His Car

Spain's Premier Slain in Madrid Explosion

(Continued from Page 1)

der the pavement a powerful charge which was exploded by an exterior device at the precise moment the automobile carrying the premier was passing on its usual route," the note said.

The method of operation indicated pinpoint planning by the assassins, who apparently took careful note of Adm. Carrero Blanco's daily routines—especially his daily attendance at mass.

The trial of the nine workers and the priest opened, meanwhile, with the interrogation of the defendants in the National Court of Public Order.

Marcelino Camacho, a 55-year-old Communist who has a record of arrests and convictions for political offenses, testified that he was active for the "interest of the working man" but added he had no political designs and had not taken part in subversive activities.

The courtroom was filled with spectators and newsmen. Midway through the questioning, the trial was adjourned to tomorrow.

Prison Terms Sought

The prosecution demanded prison terms of between 12 years and 20 years for the defendants, who are charged with illegal association as leaders of the clandestine Comisiones Obreras (Workers' Committees), blamed for most wildcat strikes in Spain in the past 10 years.

Mr. Camacho, 55, and the Rev. Francisco Garcia Salve, 42, are the two key defendants.

Father Garcia Salve was taken to Madrid from Zamora Prison, where he and five other priests staged a 28-day hunger strike starting Nov. 6 to protest conditions in which Spanish priests are imprisoned.

The police said the blast, in addition to killing Adm. Carrero Blanco and the two persons in his car, injured four others, including two in a police backup vehicle that accompanied the premier.

The explosion that killed the premier sent a shock wave through the nation. The cabinet declared a three-day mourning period and flags were ordered to be flown at half-staff. Radio and television stations dropped regular programs and began broadcasting funeral music. Stock exchanges closed.

Gen. Franco called the cabinet into session but he did not attend the meeting, remaining instead in his El Pardo Palace. Adm. Carrero Blanco was en route to a regular cabinet session when the explosion took his life.

One of Adm. Carrero Blanco's last duties was to meet with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger yesterday during the latter's visit to Spain. From Paris, where he was conferring with North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho, Mr. Kissinger sent condolences.

"I've been shocked by news I have just received on the sudden death of President Luis Carrero Blanco," Mr. Kissinger said in using part of the premier's official title. "My consternation is even greater after the pleasant and interesting interview I had with him only yesterday.

"His death is a tragic loss for both Spain and the Western world."

At the Presidency of Government, where the premier's body lay in state, a line of mourners half a block long had formed. The mourners, many of them crying, were passing the coffin at the rate of about one every 10 seconds. Burial was scheduled for tomorrow.

Adm. Carrero Blanco had a reputation as a strong law-and-order man and was considered as slightly right of center within the Spanish establishment. He was reared in the traditions of the Spanish Navy.

Born in the small port town of Santona on the Santander coast on March 4, 1903, he embarked on a navy career early. As a 15-year-old, he entered the Spanish Naval Academy, from which he graduated four years later.

The Nationalist uprising that started the civil war caught Adm. Carrero Blanco in the capital. He sought refuge in the Mexican and French Embassies and slipped across the front lines to join Gen. Franco in 1937. He was given the job of naval liaison officer with the northern army mopping up the Santander coast. He then fought as commander of a destroyer and a submarine and finally as chief of staff of the Nationalists' cruiser division.

Gen. Franco realized early that the navy officer was a man whom he could trust fully. In 1940, he appointed him under secretary of the presidency, a post in the center of power. It was elevated to ministerial rank in 1951. When Vice-Premier Agustin Munoz Grandes retired in 1967, Adm. Carrero Blanco officially became Gen. Franco's No. 2 man.

The new premier, Torcuato Fernandez Miranda, is a cautious, careful law professor who has steadily worked his way upward in the government through the National Movement, Spain's only political organization. Mr. Fernandez Miranda, 58, had held the dual functions of vice-premier and minister-secretary general of the movement, which groups all forces supporting Gen. Franco.

Two 'Artists' Hammered, Dug, Strung Wires for Bombing

MADRID, Dec. 20 (UPI).—There was a lot of hammering in the basement apartment at 104 Claudio Coello Street, which the two young artists had rented three weeks ago as a studio.

Neighbors said they thought the two young men, one of them sporting a big moustache, were busy on some sculpture. When they rented the room they said they were sculptors.

But what the two men were doing, according to Spanish police, was digging a 50-foot tunnel ending under the pavement in the middle of Coello Street. Their work finished, they placed a homemade bomb in the cavity, attached a 100-yard cable to it and blew it up when the car of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco passed over it.

"They worked only during the day," said a neighbor who refused to be identified.

"We thought they were completing a work of art. We never saw much of them. They were sort of discreet entering and leaving the building. But one had a big moustache, and both appeared to be Spaniards."

At one time neighbors wondered why a bad smell was coming from the artists' studio, but they did nothing about it. Now police have dug up the tunnel, showing it had hit a sewer line.

The night before the assassination, the doorman of the neighboring building—who also refused to reveal his name—noticed two men in overalls climbing a ladder and attaching a cable to the building.

"I asked them what they were doing," he said. "I asked them whether they were from the telephone company.

"'No,' they said, 'we work for the electricity company.'"

On the morning of the assassination, two men—probably the "sculptors" again—finished stringing a cable along the house walls and attaching it at the corner of Coello and Diego de Leon Streets, 100 yards from where the bomb was buried, the doorman said.

Police permitted a reporter to visit the "studio" of the two men.

The apartment mainly consisted of a bedroom with a double bed, a bedside table, two chairs—all of it covered with rubble from the blast.

In the middle of the room stood a plastic bag and several military-looking bags, all filled with earth extracted while digging the tunnel.

The two men had hacked a round hole two feet in diameter into the wall—just big enough for a man to wedge himself through.

Outside the house police had dug up the tunnel. It was wider than the hole in the wall and led straight to a big, water-filled crater left by the explosion.

Russia Said to Urge Joint Cuts With U.S. in Strategic Might

(Continued from Page 1)

sized the complexity of controlling qualitative improvements in offensive armament systems and it argued that the Pentagon, by proceeding with development of the new Trident underwater missile system and the B-1 strategic bomber, threatened "rupture in the newly emerging military détente in Soviet-American relations."

But it gave no precise indications of how Moscow thinks restrictions could be imposed on such qualitative improvements as multiple, independently targeted warheads which, according to American specialists, the Soviet Union is rapidly developing for its large intercontinental missile forces.

The 1972 interim agreement on offensive weaponry granted Moscow a total of 2,568 land and submarine-based missile launchers compared with 1,764 allowed to the United States. In effect, it balanced those figures off with greater American sophistication in missile technology and far larger numbers of nuclear warheads than the Soviet Union possesses.

British Defuse Bomb At French Embassy

LONDON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Police explosives experts defused a bomb in a bag outside the French Embassy today, Scotland Yard said.

An embassy employee found the bag hanging on a railing in Hyde Park, looked inside and alerted police, a Scotland Yard spokesman said.

British Miners Continue Go-Slow

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—Leaders of militant miners today rejected a government appeal to call off a slowdown campaign that lies at the core of Britain's energy crisis and threatened industrial chaos.

But they said later they would meet again tomorrow with the National Coal Board for another attempt to settle the dispute.

The miners' slowdown has slashed coal production by 30 percent, or nearly four million tons, since it began five weeks ago. The 270,000 pit men want pay rises that go above the government's stringent inflation curbs. These limit increases to 7 percent of weekly base rates.

Delays, Cost Overruns Arise In U.S. A-Energy Program

By Victor K. McElheny

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT).—The nation's most costly energy-research project—aimed at developing a commercial version of the "breeder" nuclear power plant by the mid-1980s—is suffering delays and large cost overruns that have forced re-examination of the effort's pace and scope.

An Atomic Energy Commission advisory panel, headed by Hans Bethe, a Nobel Prize physicist at Cornell University, has strongly endorsed the basic objective of the breeder—which is to avoid wasting all but 2 percent of the potential fuel value of the world's uranium supply—but it has harshly criticized recent U.S. steps toward his goal.

Development of breeders, which produce more nuclear fuel than they consume, has been considered vital to long-term solutions to the energy crises facing industrially advanced countries.

The Soviet Union, France and Britain built large-scale breeder reactors years ahead of the United States, which commissioned its first small-scale breeder in 1951 and continues to operate a versatile experimental model, commissioned in 1963, at the National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho.

'Not Very Imaginative'

In a telephone interview, Mr. Bethe said that efforts toward building practical breeder power plants would be "long, expensive and still worthwhile," but that management of the U.S. program, which has "not been very imaginative," has given the entire concept of the breeder an undeserved "bad name."

Mr. Bethe's panel recommended to the AEC changes in design and emphasis for both major construction projects in the U.S. breeder program—a test reactor being built in the state of Washington and a demonstration power plant to be built in Tennessee.

Cost overruns of hundreds of millions of dollars have already appeared for the Washington project, and are regarded as certain for the reactor in Tennessee. Experts such as Mr. Bethe attribute the overruns more to cumbersome management than to inflation.

'Research Tool'

The Bethe panel recommended to the AEC's chairman, Dixy Lee Ray, that the test reactor in Washington should be built "as a research tool," with more flexibility for testing "advanced" breeder fuels for producing extra nuclear fuel at a faster rate—with a shorter "doubling time," as nuclear specialists call it.

The Washington reactor, said Mr. Bethe, is "being constructed so that no mistake would ever be made."

"That's the worst mistake you can make in research," he said.

"You will learn most when you make some mistake."

In contrast, Mr. Bethe said, the Tennessee project should be simplified and built in the commercially oriented fashion desired by the industrial contractors, who are the Westinghouse Electric Co., General Electric Co., and Atomics International Division of Rockwell International Corp.

Saudis Said To Offer Ri... In Oil Outp...

By Ronald Kove...

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 —Saudi Arabia has told A... cans that it has decided t... pand oil production to 20 ... barrels a day as soon as... Arab-Israeli dispute is s... authoritative sources say.

The basic policy decisi... meet that figure, sought b... industrialized world, was ... known to the Arabian Am... Oil Co. and to top U.S. g... ment officials, the sources ...

This decision seems to s... major internal debate with... Saudi government about w... it would be better to lea... oil in the ground because ... be worth more later, or t... more dollars now than the ... economy can usefully also ...

The Saudi decision also ... signed to answer the quest... where the industrial Wes... get the oil to meet its ... needs for the next decade.

What amounts to an oft... Saudi Arabia, the world's l... exporter of petroleum, to ... the energy crisis is bou... arouse at least some suspici... Washington that it is mea... to redouble the political p... already created by the Ar... tions' oil embargo.

If diplomatic probing pr... to be a serious offer, b... this new Saudi approach ... put considerable muscle ... efforts to force the Nixon ... istration to pressure Isra... withdrawing from the Arab ... it gained in the last two ... East wars.

The Saudis are vague ... exactly what Israel or the ... States must do before t... spigot is reopened fully. ... ever, the initial impress... many who heard Saudi ... leum Minister Ahmed Za... mani during his recent Wa... ton visit is that he is s... get a solid pretext for d... the embargo against the ... States and would go on ... there to develop broad ... American economic ties.

Saudi Arabia's Supreme ... leum Council is said ... made the decision to ... Aramco that, political co... permitting, it will author... company to resume its ex... plans. Before the Octob... Aramco had been plann... produce 9.4 million barrels ... by this month and 11.4 ... by December, 1974.

More than a year ago, ... Yamani spoke publicly ... ducing 20 million barrels ... by 1980. Aramco offici... they could reach that lev... sooner.

Swiss Avalanche Kills 2

ZURICH, Dec. 20 (AP).—Police said today that an avalanche has killed two German motorists who ignored warning signs and drove over a closed section of the Engadine Highway in eastern Switzerland.

Chile Gives Sweden Protest Over Funds Raised for Foo...

SANTIAGO, Dec. 20 (AP).—The Chilean government handed a note of protest to the Swedish Embassy last night, accusing Swedes of having furnished funds to help finance activities against the ruling junta of Chile.

The note was delivered to the Swedish chargé d'affaires, Carl Johan Groth, by the foreign minister, Vice-Adm. Ismael Huerta, hours after the Swedish diplomat had visited the Foreign Ministry to report about a shooting incident in which a former Allende cabinet minister was shot and wounded while on a Cuban Embassy patio.

The Swedish Embassy has represented Cuban interests in Chile since Chile and Cuba broke diplomatic relations following the military coup that overthrew Marxist President Salvador Allende last September.

The note accused Swedish Premier Olof Palme of having earmarked funds, collected by Swedish workers, to finance activities of the "so-called Resistance Movement of Chile."

Diplomatic relations between Chile and Sweden deteriorated following the coup. Swedish Ambassador Harald Edelstam was declared persona non grata early this month.

The Chilean note said that "with deep surprise, the Chilean government has learned about the delivery of funds, collected by certain groups of Swedish workers, to Beatriz Allend... would be destined to finan... activities of the so-calle... tance Movement of Chile...

Appeal for Refuge...

GENEVA, Dec. 20 (Re... The United Nations Hi... missioner for Refugees, ... Sadruddin Aga Khan, ... launched a new appeal ... tries to take refugees fro... Prince Sadruddin sa... refugees had been acc... were in the process of a... by 20 countries. But 1... gees still remained a... list was growing every d... inside Chile and in nei... countries where groups ... gees sought temporary ... he said.

Paris Rightists Bomb, Demonstrate for Chile

PARIS, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Right-wing extremists yesterday briefly occupied a Socialist newspaper office, a radio station and another office in a demonstration of support for the Chilean military government.

Last night four fire bombs were thrown at offices of the Socialist party, the Communist party, the Unified Socialist party and the Confédération Générale du Travail trade-union group. Little damage was done, a Fire Department spokesman said.

WEATHE...

	C	F
ALGARVE	13	55
AMSTERDAM	5	41
ANKARA	1	34
ATHENS	14	57
BEIRUT	17	63
BELGRADE	11	52
BERLIN	1	34
BRUSSELS	11	52
BUDAPEST	4	39
CAIRO	—	—
CASABLANCA	14	57
COPENHAGEN	1	34
COSTA DEL SOL	12	54
DUBLIN	9	48
EDINBURGH	1	34
FLORENCE	15	57
FRANKFURT	1	34
GENEVA	1	34
ISTANBUL	11	52
LAS PALMAS	14	57
LISBON	12	54
LONDON	9	48
MADRID	7	45
MILAN	4	39
MONTREAL	-12	8
MOSCOW	-4	25
MUNICH	-2	28
NEW YORK	3	37
NICE	14	57
OSLO	-5	23
PARIS	11	52
PRAGUE	-2	28
ROME	15	59
SOFIA	3	37
STOCKHOLM	-5	23
TEHRAN	9	48
TEL AVIV	19	66
TUNIS	15	59
VENICE	5	41
VIENNA	0	32
WARSAW	0	32
WASHINGTON	3	37
ZURICH	1	34

Yesterday's readings at 1200 GMT.

You'll love sunny, spectacular estoril
where everything is perfection all year round! Stay in elegant hotels and enjoy delicious Portuguese cuisine in traditional restaurants. Relax on beautiful ocean beaches and wander through enchanting gardens. Practice all your favorite sports. The climate, the casino, the clubs and the company ... you'll find the best of everything in Estoril!
FOR THE EXCITING DETAILS, WRITE TO JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.

هكذا من الأصل

Simon Asks Voluntary Limit of 10 Gallons of Gas a Week

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—William E. Simon, the U.S. energy chief, today asked American motorists to reduce their gasoline purchases to 10 gallons a week.

The appeal calls for voluntary curbs, if carried out, could bring gasoline consumption down by a million gallons a day. Gasoline shortages of around 1.5 million gallons a day have been projected for the first four months of 1974.

Mr. Simon also announced today the diversion of 1.5 million barrels of military jet fuel to help international airlines through the fuel crisis.

Airlines, including Pan American, have pleaded for help in getting fuel, saying that they have been suffering drastic fuel cuts at foreign airports.

International airlines have been particularly hard hit because of a shortage of "bonded" fuel, or jet fuel earmarked at refineries for airplanes flying international routes. Most of this "bonded" fuel comes from the Middle East.

Fuel for Busing

Yesterday, Senate and House conferees agreed to delete from an emergency energy bill provisions that would have banned fuel for forced busing of schoolchildren and for military use in Southeast Asia.

White House aides, meanwhile, suggested that President Nixon might veto the bill once it was cleared by the Senate and House.

The administration is said to be particularly concerned over provisions that would allow Congress to veto any energy conservation plans — excluding gasoline rationing — that the President might implement between now and the return of Congress Jan. 21.

It also is said to oppose a provision that would require the President to seek specific legislation for any energy conservation he might propose after June 30.

Racial Balance

The provisions to bar fuel for forced busing of schoolchildren to achieve racial balance and for military use in Southeast Asia had been added to the bill by the House last week.

Rep. Harley O. Staggers, D., W., Va., said yesterday that he would expect backers of the two House amendments to vigorously protest deleting them from the bill. However, he predicted that the House would approve the compromise measure.

The anti-school-busing amendment was sponsored by Rep. John D. Dingell, D., Mich., and adopted by a vote of 221 to 192 last Thursday.

The ban on fuel shipments for military use in Southeast Asia was proposed by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D., N.Y., and adopted by a vote of 201 to 172.



United Press International.

POTTED—A four-foot-high marijuana plant at the Trenton, N.J., police headquarters has been decorated like a Christmas tree by a special unit detective who had seized it as evidence in a case.

U.S. to Start Guaranteeing Income Floor

Federal Program Replaces State Plans

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP). — The U.S. government next month will launch its first broad guaranteed-income program for the poor, which will put a total of an extra $1 billion a year in the pockets of several million people.

The almost-forgotten law, passed by Congress in 1972, will benefit the poor who are aged, blind or disabled, and replace the current system of helping them with a combination of federal and state funds, a system administered by the states.

On Jan. 1, each person eligible for such aid will get from the Social Security Administration a minimum income of $130 a month. That will increase to $140 in July.

It will mean substantial increases for many who now receive assistance checks because they are poor and aged, blind or physically disabled. The average payment in the state of Maryland, for instance, is $65 a month and will be doubled by the new program for those with no other source of income.

Beyond its immediate effect, the new program is being examined closely as a model for a full guaranteed income for all of the nation's poor.

Appealing Attributes

It has two attributes which make it appealing to income-maintenance advocates. It is federally administered and eliminates the wide variation in support levels between state plans. It also is financed directly out of the U.S. Treasury, which means it is pegged to a progressive tax system.

In the new plan the government in effect assures each person who is blind, disabled and getting Socal Security payments that he will have at least $130 a month from all sources. A married couple is guaranteed $195.

Officials estimate that the program will affect immediately about three million people covered by state-administered programs for the aged, blind, and disabled. In about half the states, benefits are below the $130. In 14 states, the present payments are considerably above the guarantee. Those states will make up the difference for those who get lesser amounts under the new plan.

Saigon Reports a Sharp Rise In Red Cease-Fire Violations

SAIGON, Dec. 20 (AP).—Communist-led forces tightened their grip on strategic highways near Saigon today and unleashed a series of attacks across South Vietnam.

A government spokesman said there were 184 cease-fire violations during the 30-hour period ending at noon, the most since March, and treble the average of 60 reported daily for the last two weeks.

The South Vietnamese military command claimed that since Jan. 28, when the Vietnam cease-fire went into effect, there had been 32,316 violations by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese. The Viet Cong have charged 300,000 violations by the United States and South Vietnam.

A communiqué from the South Vietnamese military command claimed 41,661 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops had been killed. It listed government losses at 11,665 dead, 3,653 missing, and 52,134 wounded, plus 1,987 civilians killed and 5,532 wounded.

Battle for Highway

Among the major current violations reported by Saigon was a battle for control of Highway 13, a key artery to Saigon.

The command also reported fighting for the rice harvest in the Mekong Delta.

Cambodian government forces were attacked at Daun Saur Pagoda, 10 miles southeast of Phnom Penh. Delayed reports also disclosed that insurgents cut off four outposts nine miles from that capital on Monday.

In Laos, the royal Lao government said it has decided to seek the immediate reactivation of the International Control Commission following a rash of Communist violations recently.

At the same time, it was reported that there had been no progress toward the formation of a new coalition government for Laos, as called for in the Laotian accords signed by the Communist Pathet Lao and the government in September.

Hoffa Plans Bid On Teamster Post

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20 (AP). —James R. Hoffa said last night that he planned legal maneuvers to prepare the way for a new bid for the presidency of the Teamsters Union.

Hoffa, 60, under court orders not to engage in any union activities until 1980, said: "I'm going to run for the presidency in 1976."

He said he would begin efforts next month to knock down the restriction placed on him as a condition for his release from federal prison in 1971.

"They put it on and they can take it off," Hoffa said. "I'm going to go into the courts with my lawyer and prove it is a violation of the Constitution."

Hoffa had served as president of the 2.1-million-member Teamsters Union from 1958 until his conviction on jury-tampering charges in 1964.

U.S. Acts to Cut Its Spending on Prescribed Drugs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI). —The government yesterday announced regulations to induce doctors to prescribe low-cost drugs in place of identical but more highly priced brand-name drugs.

Caspar W. Weinberger, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said that under the plan the government would reimburse pharmacists for prescription drugs only at the lowest price at which the drugs are widely available. He said the change could cut the government's current annual $1.3-billion outlay for drugs by up to 8 percent.

Initially, the regulations will affect only drugs prescribed under programs such as Medicare and Medicaid, which together serve 25 million elderly or poor patients, and the Defense Department's health care for dependents of military personnel.

But government experts said they expect all patients to share in the savings once doctors get in the habit of prescribing drugs by their generic, or chemical, name. Americans now spend an estimated $10 billion a year for prescription drugs.

All Dead on Soviet Plane

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP).—All passengers and crew members were killed Sunday in the crash of a Soviet airliner on a flight from the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius to Moscow, official reports said today. It was not disclosed how many persons were aboard the 44-seat Tupolev-124 aircraft.

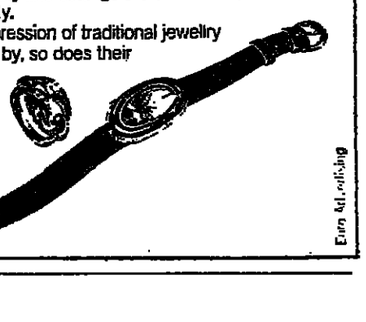
For the Mauboussin creations, a new "jewel case": the boutique.



Mauboussin, jeweller, has innovated so many new rings, clips, necklaces, and watches that his creations deserve a new setting.

In the Mauboussin boutique's new chestnut and sand colored showcases, one can discover jewels made of new precious substances associated with gold: tortoise shell, leather, elephant hair and ebony. However all these new creations exclude by no means traditional jewellry. Colored stones – rubies, sapphires, emeralds and diamonds – mounted onto extremely fine settings are still as ever Mauboussin's specialty.

The forms of expression of traditional jewellry change as time goes by, so does their presentation. A new Mauboussin boutique was a must this year.



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20, Place Vendôme – Téléphone 260.32.54
Open saturdays – Parking lot

Euro Ad. Clicking

Peril Even for Nonsmokers

Blood Donor Study Discovers Wide Carbon Monoxide Risks

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT).—A nationwide study of 28,000 blood donors has led a team of Wisconsin researchers to the "astounding observation" that Americans regularly are exposed to the potential dangers of excessive amounts of carbon monoxide, the colorless, odorless, tasteless, invisible gas that is produced by the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing substances such as tobacco and fuel.

"Tobacco smoking was the single most important factor" leading to raised levels of carbon monoxide, but environmental factors — including occupations, geography and exposure to automobile exhaust—were also important contributors, the Medical College of Wisconsin researchers said in a scientific report.

The report has far-reaching implications for environmental health. It also adds to the concern that some doctors have about carbon monoxide's subtle role in aggravating heart disease. Further, the researchers raised questions about the effectiveness of transfusing to some patients the blood from donors who smoke tobacco.

"The most relevant finding to come out of this 30-month study was the astounding observation that 45 percent of all the nonsmoking blood donors tested had carbon monoxide saturations greater than 1.5 percent," the researchers said in pointing out that the Clean Air Act's quality standards of 1971 set 1.5 percent saturation as the highest safe level for active nonsmokers. The investigators added:

"None of the large urban communities had carbon monoxide concentration low enough to comply with the Environmental Protection Agency's ambient air-quality standards for carbon monoxide.

Further, "urban dwellers had consistently higher carbon monoxide saturations [in their blood] than did their counterparts from adjacent rural areas," Richard D. Stewart and his 11 co-investigators said in reporting the results of what they considered the largest study evaluating carbon monoxides as an air pollutant.

"Persons sampled in urban areas with high automobile density," they said, consistently had carbon monoxide saturations greater than those measured in persons sampled in areas of low automobile density. This was dramatically evident in the comparison of individuals working on Governors's Island, where the average carbon monoxide saturation was 0.8 percent, half that of persons donating blood in adjacent New York City areas."

The body, whose internal combustion naturally produces trace amounts of carbon monoxide, can partly compensate for slightly raised levels of the gas, the investigators said, but the precise danger level is not clear.

The heart and brain are the organs most vulnerable to the insidious effects of environmental carbon monoxide, which is one of the most lethal poisons known.

Fire in Leningrad Charged to Briton

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Leningrad police have charged British tourist Alexander Paton with negligently setting a fire that killed a Finnish girl in the Evropeskaya Hotel Nov. 27, British consular officials said yesterday.

The Soviet news media did not report the fire and until yesterday there was no indication of fatalities.

The trial of Mr. Paton was expected in "a few days," the officials said.

Snowstorm ...is the Midwest; ...st Recovering

...W YORK, Dec. 20 (AP).—A ... storm blanketed much of ...idwest with snow today ... the East was recovering ... the effects of Monday's ...

... Midwest storm dumped ... from Michigan to Austin, ... Central Indiana was hit ... to 20 inches of snow, the ... since 1918. ...rteen inches at St. Louis ...d traffic and closed Lam... St. Louis International Air...

...e than 100 snowplows were ...n the streets of Chicago, ... has had three big storms ... last week. ...the East, more snow and ... were forecast for Connecti... ...reatening further delays in ...ng electricity to more than ... customers without power ... Monday. An estimated ... persons sought warmth last ...in hotels, houses of friends ...ublic shelters. ...ew York City, warmer tem...res began melting accu...d ice. Falling ice forced ...to rope off the area around ...mpire State Building.

...S. Firms Have Drained Oil ... Navy Areas for 20 Years

By Morton Mintz

...SHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP). ...e Interior Department admit... ...sterday that major oil com... ...s have been draining oil out ...val Petroleum Reserves by ...g near their boundaries for ...rs, in apparent violation of ...l law.

...Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, D., ...eeking a determination of ...er violations in fact oc..., said that he will send the ... Department a transcript ...earing he conducted for the ... Commerce Committee.

...drainage's cost to the tax... was indicated by Sen. ...son and Rep. John E. Moss, ...iff. to be hundreds of mil... ...d dollars.

...r immediate concern is ...nt Nixon's pending request ...gress to authorize produc... ...160,000 barrels of oil a day ...he Naval Petroleum Reserve ... Hills, Calif. The Navy owns ...cent of this land; Standard ... California owns the rest.

...legislators also produced ...ce that the same leasing ...es which led to drainage ...Elk Hills and two other ...are being repeated by the ...r Department's Bureau of ... Management on the huge, ... inexplored NPR in ...'s North Slope.

...e, the Navy says, its re... could exceed 33 billion bar... says that even this stag... estimate "could prove con...ve."

Stevenson charged that ... Secretary of Defense Wil... Clements jr. has serious ...ts of interest because of ...a firm that may drill for ...oil companies on the North ...nder policies Mr. Clements ... shaped at the Pentagon.

Rep. Moss said Mr. Clements should resign at once.

Mr. Clements, who pledged at his confirmation hearing last January that he would testify at the request of congressional committees, initially agreed to go before the Senate Commerce Committee to defend the propriety of his dual role as chief of the Pentagon's Energy Task Group, which he created, and as the owner of stock in SEDCO Inc. currently valued at $102 million. His son is president of the Dallas drilling firm.

On Tuesday, however, Mr. Clements sent a letter saying that he would not testify and that he has removed himself from "the decisional chain" on energy matters.

Mr. Clements also said, however, that at the "suggestion" of Defense Secretary James L. Schlesinger, he remains available "to provide technical advice."

Yesterday's hearing was on a bill sponsored by 10 Senate Democrats, led by Sen. Stevenson, to create a federal corporation to explore for, develop and produce oil and gas on federally owned lands.

...Will Seek ...a on Oil Firms

...SELS, Dec. 20 (IHT).— ...ropean Commission today ...d that it would make every ... to get information from ...il companies on trade ...stocks and oil prices. It ...at it needs this informa... ...form a common stand ...the fuel crisis.

...Simonet, EEC commis... ...for fuel policy, said that it ...fficult to get this data ... because of the U.S. anti... ...ws. He said the commis... ...ould appeal to the U.S. ...ment to supply it within ...mework of the Organiza... ...r Economic Cooperation ...velopment.

...Simonet said: "We cannot ...ave it up to the multi... ...als to settle matters as they ...n the past. We don't want ... want consultations with ... In our view, the compa... ...till pose a threat to the ...y of the present situa...

Rapid, Simple, Cheap

Abortion Method Gaining World Interest

By Jane E. Brody

HONOLULU, Dec. 20 (NYT).—A new method of ending an unwanted pregnancy, developed by a psychologist, promoted by women's groups and surrounded by intense medical controversy, is now being studied carefully by physicians throughout the world.

The technique, a modification of the standard suction abortion, has many names, among them menstrual regulation, induction or extraction, endometrial aspiration and *mini*-abortion. It is usually performed within two weeks of a missed menstrual period, a time when traditional pregnancy tests are often unable to detect conception.

According to participants in the First International Conference on Menstrual Regulation, which ended here yesterday, the advantages of the method include its simplicity, rapidity, low cost, very low complication rate and the fact that it can be performed in a doctor's office by paramedical personnel.

'Into the Rice Paddy'

"It is something we will be able to bring practically into the rice paddy," said a doctor from the Philippines, one of 50 countries represented at the three-day conference, which was sponsored by the University of Hawaii.

Menstrual regulation was used under field conditions by paraprofessionals to treat Bangladesh women who had been raped by Pakistani soldiers during the civil war in 1971. The method is expected to be in use in virtually all countries by the end of next year.

According to Merle Goldberg, executive director of the National Women's Health Coalition in New York, which did much to promote the method, menstrual regulation services are now available in 45 states at a maximum cost of $50. The procedures differ from menstrual extraction, promoted by some feminist groups to shorten menstrual flow each month, whether the period is late or not. Doctors here regard the extraction procedure as unnecessary and dangerous.

Plastic Suction Curette

The essence of menstrual regulation is the use of a narrow, flexible plastic suction curette, or cannula, developed by Harvey Karman, a Los Angeles psychologist. This disposable flexible tube, which resembles a soda straw with two openings near a blunt, closed tip, is far less likely to damage the uterus than traditional hard metal curettes, doctors here reported.

Flexible cannulas have begun to replace metal ones in suction abortions performed up to the tenth week of pregnancy, enhancing the safety of these procedures.

The cannula is inserted through the cervix into the uterus and attached to a vacuum source—either a low-cost plastic syringe, a manually operated pump or a standard electric suction pump.

The flexible cannula, when used in the early weeks of pregnancy, usually requires little or no stretching of the cervical opening, thus minimizing pain and the need for anesthesia, reported Dr. Malcolm Potts, director of the International Planned Parenthood Federation in London.

He said that the vast majority of patients are able to go about their normal activities within minutes of the procedure, a fact that has given it the nickname of the lunch-hour abortion.

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But New GOP House Leader Is for It

Ford Vows to Fight Impeachment Effort

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (IHT). —Vice-President Ford pledged today to do everything he could to prevent impeachment proceedings against President Nixon.

But the House Republican leader, Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona, said the House's impeachment inquiry is the "foundation stone" to restoring the people's "credibility" in their government.

Mr. Ford, who led House Republicans from 1965 until he became Vice-President Dec. 6 in the wake of Spiro T. Agnew's resignation, told a news conference he believes no clear case against the President has been made on any count.

The former Michigan congressman said that the American people will not tolerate impeachment if hard evidence against the President was lacking.

'High Up in His Mind'

But his successor as House GOP leader, Rep. Rhodes, told a group of reporters at a breakfast meeting that should the House vote to impeach the President—in effect, indict him—because of charges against him, "the idea of resigning should be pretty high up in his mind." Under the Constitution, two-thirds of the Senate must vote for conviction in impeachment proceedings.

Asked whether he felt the House Judiciary Committee, which today named John W. Doar to direct its investigation of charges against Mr. Nixon, would recommend impeachment to the House, Rep. Rhodes referred to the political complexion of the panel's Democratic membership and said he thought chances were "pretty good" that the committee would vote in favor of impeachment.

But he said he had no idea on how the House would vote.

His own view of what constitutes an "impeachable" offense, said Rep. Rhodes, would be an "indictable offense." The prevailing view in Congress, however, is that an impeachable offense should be something less than that.

The minority leader said Mr. Nixon's firing of Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox made the impeachment inquiry "as inevitable as night and day."

Laird Prediction

Yesterday, Melvin R. Laird, who is quitting Feb. 1 as the President's counselor, predicted that attempts to impeach Mr. Nixon would fail. But he said that he felt the issue should be resolved quickly because dragging out the controversy over Watergate and other charges against the President was hurting the government's effectiveness.

Mr. Ford said today that the President will release a considerable amount of information within a week on the administration's dealings with dairy industry representatives and the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Controversy has raged over charges that the administration raised milk price supports after the dairy spokesmen made a substantial contribution to Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign last year, and that the White House had pressed for an anti-trust settlement favorable to ITT after the giant conglomerate had promised to help underwrite the cost of the 1972 Republican National Convention.

Mr. Ford said he believes the President is completely blameless in his decisions leading to a rise in milk price supports.

On ITT, the Vice-President said he has been told that the President did send then Attorney General John N. Mitchell a memo saying the Department of Justice should not proceed with anti-trust action against ITT and other large corporations merely because they're big.



Rep. John J. Rhodes

"Just because a company is big doesn't mean it's evil," Mr. Ford said.

Expenses, Charity Deductions Challenged

IRS Said to Study Nixon Tax Returns Again

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP). —The Internal Revenue Service, which last June said that President Nixon's returns were correct, has reportedly reopened its audit of his taxes. The agency, which is understood to be embarrassed by questions raised since last spring, has begun interviewing participants in some Nixon transactions that have been criticized.

The Washington Post has been told by a tax accountant that the President apparently underpaid his federal income taxes for his first four years in the White House by more than $13,000—or 17 percent of the $78,651 he actually paid—because his returns were prepared in a manner described by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities as improper under the law.

The underpayment occurred, according to a tax accountant who reviewed the President's tax returns for The Washington Post, because Mr. Nixon's accountant entered deductions for Mr. Nixon's business expenses on the wrong line on his returns.

Expense or Income

The procedure, which involved stating the President's White House expense allowance as part of his gross income, made possible larger charitable deductions than Mr. Nixon otherwise would have been able to claim. This, in turn, lowered his taxes.

The charitable deductions available were unusually large because of Mr. Nixon's gift of vice-presidential papers to the government. This gift alone produced possible deductions of $570,000 spread over several years. Some of these deductions have yet to be taken.

IRS View

However, the IRS places a limit on the total charitable contribution that can be claimed in one year. In most of Mr. Nixon's years in the White House, the limit was 50 percent of a taxpayer's adjusted gross income." The definition of this term is crucial.

An IRS spokesman said the Internal Revenue Code provides no options on the issue in question. The tax lawyer who wrote the law involved, Sheldon S. Cohen, who was IRS commissioner under President Lyndon B. Johnson, said Mr. Nixon's returns as filed are "clearly wrong" on this count.

A White House spokesman referred inquiries to Arthur Blech, the Los Angeles accountant who prepared Mr. Nixon's returns.

Mr. Blech said the returns were correct. The reason, he said, is that the $50,000 expense allowance from which the White House has said Mr. Nixon has taken his official expenses is not an expense allowance. Instead, he said, the allowance is an additional salary.

Mr. Nixon receives a $200,000 salary and a $50,000 payment described in the law as an expense allowance.

An aide on the House Appropriations subcommittee which has jurisdiction over the White House budget said yesterday that the law and the intent of Congress "could hardly make it clearer" that the $50,000 payment is an expense allowance, not a salary.

A spokesman for the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, also said that the payment is for expenses rather than salary.

These and other authorities said this does not mean that Mr. Nixon cannot keep any part of the payment he does not need for expenses. They said such an expense arrangement is not uncommon among private employers.

Under the concept, the employer, rather than reimbursing employees for each taxi fare or entertainment expense he incurs, makes a lump-sum payment to be used for expenses. If the employee does not have enough expenses to use up the allowance, he may keep the excess provided he pays taxes on the remainder on his federal tax returns.

President Nixon's tax returns show that in his first four years in office his official business expenses in each year amounted to less than the $50,000 allowance given him for each year. In 1972, for example, Mr. Nixon had expenses of $27,500 for maintenance of offices at his San Clemente and Florida homes. These and other minor expenses left Mr. Nixon with a balance of about $20,000 that he retained from his expense allowance.

Ehrlichman Trial In Ellsberg Case Delayed 4 Months

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20 (AP). —Former White House employees John D. Ehrlichman, David Young and G. Gordon Liddy have won a four-month delay of their U.S. District Court trial in the Daniel Ellsberg burglary case.

But lawyers for the three say they will press efforts to dismiss the charges before the new trial date of April 15. The lawyers said they will present motions alleging that the defendants are subjects of "discriminatory prosecution" and that publicity surrounding the Watergate hearings has prejudiced their right to a fair trial.

Mr. Ehrlichman's attorney, Joseph Ball, told the court yesterday that police officers "go around breaking down doors all the time" in the course of investigations and are not prosecuted for their actions. Mr. Ball said defense attorneys will compare such actions to those of Mr. Ehrlichman, Mr. Young and Liddy who, he contends, acted as federal officers under government orders when they planned the maneuver to gain access to Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatric records by breaking into the office of his psychiatrist.

Outside the courtroom, Mr. Ball declined to state whose orders the men followed in planning the break-in.

Argentine Police, Jobless Clash

TUCUMAN, Argentina, Dec. 20 (Reuters). — A policeman was wounded by gunfire and about 15 people were arrested last night in clashes involving unemployed demonstrators demanding work here, police sources said.

Police fired tear-gas grenades in this city, some 650 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, to disperse the demonstrators, the sources said.

Police seized firearms from demonstrators after shooting broke out. It was believed to be the first violent labor demonstration in Argentina since supporters of President Juan Peron took power last May.

Hunt Is Said To Have Spied On Goldwater

Reportedly Acted For Johnson in 1964

By Lawrence Meyer and John Haurahan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP). —Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt jr. has told the staff of the Senate Watergate committee that he conducted surveillance of Sen. Barry Goldwater during the 1964 presidential campaign at the order of President Lyndon B. Johnson, according to informed sources.

The exact nature and duration of Hunt's activities were not revealed, but Sen. Goldwater, an interested amateur in electronics, said yesterday that he had no indication that the surveillance involved electronic eavesdropping.

Another source said Hunt was not certain of the dates of the surveillance, although he told the committee staff it began well before Sen. Goldwater's presidential nomination at the 1964 Republican party convention in the summer and lasted until after his election defeat that November.

Team of Operatives

Hunt said he undertook the operation with a team of operatives under directions from Mr. Johnson through an intermediary, according to the sources, who declined to say whom Hunt named as the intermediary.

Sen. Goldwater, who declined to give the source of his information, said he had been told in the last two or three days that Hunt and a team that "could have been as many as 30 people, not just working on me but working on other people too," operated out of offices in Washington. Although Sen. Goldwater said he could not be certain of the group's name he thought it was Domestic Investigations... Sen. Goldwater said he did not know the names of the other people under surveillance.

Sen. Goldwater said he had the impression that Hunt and the others involved in the operation were "on leave" from the Central Intelligence Agency, where Hunt was supposed to be working at the time. "If I had to guess, I would guess that they didn't want it traced back to the CIA," Sen. Goldwater said.

Knew About It

"I knew what was going on," Sen. Goldwater said, asserting that friends in the CIA and the FBI had told him then that he was under surveillance by both agencies. Sen. Goldwater said he had "no idea" what the investigation involved, since he had no indication it delved into his private life, financial affairs, "home life or anything like that."

Sen. Goldwater said he learned only two or three days ago of Hunt's professed involvement.

In 1964, Sen. Goldwater said, "I just assumed it was one man or two men assigned at the direction of the President... It never bothered me."

Sen. Goldwater said Democratic politicians "seemed to have my speeches before I had them" during the 1964 campaign.

Thousands Flee Minutes Before Belfast Explosion

BELFAST, Dec. 20 (UPI). — Soldiers and policemen cleared thousands of Christmas shoppers from downtown Belfast today minutes before a bomb-laden truck exploded, causing widespread damage and fires.

One soldier was wounded and 12 persons were hospitalized for shock, the police said.

Gunmen hijacked the truck, loaded the bomb aboard and forced the driver to drive it to the center of the city's shopping district. There the gunmen fled and the driver alerted policemen and soldiers, who quickly cleared the area.

The police also said that the use of mail bombs proliferated throughout Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic today. In Dublin, army experts defused four and investigated nine other suspect packages.

In another development, Britain today freed 65 of the 662 prisoners held without trial in Northern Ireland. The release fulfilled a pledge by Britain's new Northern Ireland administrator, Francis Pym, that he would free selected prisoners before Christmas.

In Concession to Congress

Nixon Frees Impounded $1.1 Billion

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT). —President Nixon released yesterday $1.1 billion in education and health money which he had been refusing to spend in a major dispute with Congress over the level of funding.

He did so after signing a bill appropriating $32.9 billion for programs under the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare and of Labor. The bill exceeded the President's budget by $900,000.

His actions will mean a large increase in a number of health and education programs next year and an end to one phase of the dispute that has been under way for months between Mr. Nixon and Congress on the impoundment of appropriated funds, which have resulted in a flood of lawsuits against the White House.

$13.5 Billion Impounded

However, at least $13.5 billion remains impounded in other funds under other legal categories and there was no indication yesterday that the President was prepared to yield on these. The Office of Management and Budget is seeking to take the issue to the Supreme Court for a ruling.

[A White House official said today that President Nixon will continue to impound funds appropriated by Congress as a way to cut federal spending, but that he hopes to do less of it next year, the Associated Press reported.]

The President's action yesterday was a major concession from his stand of a few months ago when he was taking a hard line against exceeding his budget for social programs, whether or not Congress appropriated the funds.

It followed a series of previous steps toward compromise with Congress after his administration became weakened by the Watergate disclosures, inflation and the fuel crisis. However, Congress gave in some, too, reducing its demands by about $1 billion.

Congress would pass an appropriation bill considerably below the President's budget. Mr. Nixon would veto it and Congress unable to override the veto, would enact a continuing resolution to fund programs on a temporary basis.

The President would not decline to spend any of the money exceeding his budget. This has been going on for two years and there have been a number of lawsuits charging the administration with illegally withholding the funds. In most cases, the White House has lost on the district court level and has appealed.

Anxious to End Dispute

Gerald L. Warren, deputy White House press secretary, said Mr. Nixon was anxious to end the dispute and the uncertainty on the part of fund recipients who never knew from year to year the amount of money they would receive.

Paul H. O'Neill, the Budget Office's associate director for human Resources and Community Affairs, said that about $8 billion of the released funds would be spent in the current fiscal year, which ends next July 1, and the remainder after that. The programs involved will receive an increase of 5 percent.



Associated Press

TAKE THAT!—Ling-Ling, the female giant panda at Washington's National Zoo, reaching up to knock the head off a reed-skirted snowwoman. The snowwoman struck back, so to speak, by collapsing on the panda and nearly burying it. Zoo workers also built a snowman for their male panda, Hsing-Hsing, but his only reaction was to eat its carrot nose.

In Hartford Insurance Take-Over

SEC Data Questions Legality of ITT Deal

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT). —The Securities and Exchange Commission has material in its files casting doubt on the legality of a transaction in 1969 that made possible the take-over of the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., according to informed sources.

The legality of the transaction hinges on whether the sale by ITT to Mediobanca, an Italian bank, of 1,741,348 Hartford shares owned by ITT before the merger fulfilled the legal requirements for a genuine and unconditional sale. ITT had to dispose of the Hartford shares in order to get a 1969 ruling from the Internal Revenue Service that any capital gains on an exchange of ITT shares for Hartford stock would be tax-free.

The SEC has never regarded the ITT-Mediobanca contract, signed on Nov. 3, 1969, as a genuine sale because only one of the options in it provided for an immediate purchase of the Hartford shares. Many tax experts have long taken the position that the "sale" was really an arrangement for ITT to "park" the stock with Mediobanca for a fee until it could be sold for a higher price.

Among the material in SEC files, sources say, is a statement by an ITT official to the effect that the idea behind the Mediobanca arrangement was to "sell" the stock to someone who would agree to pay ITT a price based on future values.

In testimony at an SEC hearing last May 3, Howard J. Axbel, ITT general counsel, conceded that the New York IRS office had requested revocation of the IRS ruling, giving as its reason for the request alleged "inadequate" disclosure to Hartford shareholders and possibly to the IRS about the Mediobanca transaction.

ITT is concerned about a possible revocation, because it would make the shareholders at the time of the merger subject to a capital gains tax. Unquestionably this would provoke suits for reimbursement on the ground that the shareholders had not been fully informed of the "sale" to Mediobanca. If won, the suits could cost ITT millions of dollars.

Pressure to Act

In eight months, the national IRS has taken no action on the request.

IRS commissioner Donald C. Alexander is coming under increasing pressure to act from some Democratic members of the Investigations Subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee. As the "legislative oversight" for the SEC, the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Harley O. Staggers, D., W. Va., knows about material in the SEC files.

Unless Mr. Alexander acts on the request of the New York office, some tax experts say, suspicion will grow that there was White House pressure behind the 1969 ruling.

They note that Rep. J.J. Pickle of Texas, ranking Democrat on the subcommittee, told the Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, in a letter on Nov. 19 that he believed "there was White House involvement," and he urged Mr. Jaworski to investigate. Jaworski said he would.

Pompidou Warns Next Year Will Be Difficult for France

PARIS, Dec. 20 (Reuters). — President Georges Pompidou warned the French people tonight that 1974 will be a difficult year, with continuing price rises and mounting unemployment.

In a somber nationwide television broadcast, he told his countrymen that they are awakening from "a too beautiful dream" and that they must look forward to a starker reality stemming from the energy crisis.

"We are on the threshold of a difficult year, without any doubt, and that is why what we need is not grumbling but effort," he said.

The French leader said he was not unhappy with the outcome of last week's Common Market summit meeting in Copenhagen, which was widely regarded as a disappointment for France, especially for French Middle East policy.

"It was a question," Mr. Pompidou said tonight, "of finding out whether we were letting Europe disintegrate or whether we were ready, on the contrary, to move forward—forward to a Europe in which countries would not see their personalities and their essential interests sacrificed.

"I see no reason why France should not be satisfied," he stated.

Mr. Pompidou issued a strong call for European Economic community agreement on setting a regional fund to develop areas of the Common Market project blocked mainly by failure of West Germany to agree with Britain, Italy and others on the size of the fund.

The British, who stand to benefit from the fund, want a higher kitty than West Germany is prepared to help provide.

"In the coming week," Pompidou stressed, "it is necessary, I say necessary to reach a decision on Europe aid to regional development."

Answering questions put by television journalist, the President made repeated appeals to the French to save gasoline, electricity, work together, national unity and scorn for strikes and laughable mistakes.

On oil he was at first reassuring.

"Our policy, the state of our stocks and the present rhythm of our imports combine to shield us from a grave crisis over the next months," he said.

But he added, "We must recognize that the increase in oil prices will have a serious effect on our domestic prices. We must be aware of this and prepare for it."

Television-Policy Chief To Quit White House

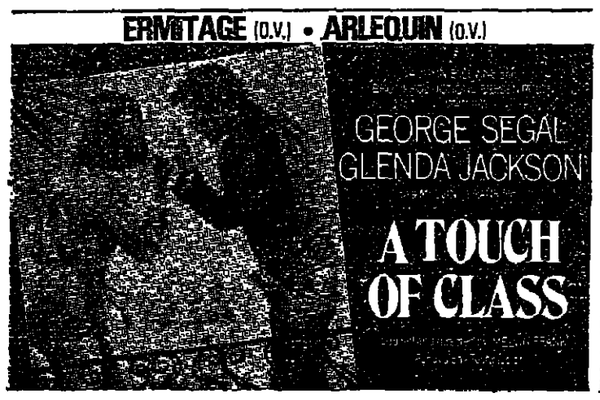
NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (UPI). —Clay T. Whitehead, director of the White House's Office of Telecommunications Policy since its inception in 1970, said today that he would resign within two or three months, and probably relocate in "a small private situation."

Mr. Whitehead, spokesman for controversial administration attitudes toward network practices which he has accused of "illogical plugola" and "payola," becomes part of a wave of departures from government agencies concerned with electronic communications. During the past few weeks, two Democrats on the Federal Communications Commission—Nicholas Johnson and Lee Loevinger—announced their resignations, and the FCC chairman, Dean Burch, made known his desire to leave before

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SIMON WARD
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CHARLTON HESTON playing the role
of Cardinal Richelieu
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هكذا من الأصل

...oyuz Crew ...eadies Gear, ...ests 'Scopes

...oscope Problem ...red for Skylab

...OSCOW, Dec. 20 (UPI).—...-12 cosmonauts Fyodr Kli... and Valentin Lebedev today ... their third day in space ...easing" their scientific gear ...testing telescopes, Tass re...d.

...thout giving any indication ...long the two might remain ... the press agency said that ...ght was "operating normal...d "continuing."

...ad said yesterday that the ...osmonauts had begun de...ng some of their gear. To...ay finished that task.

...ern scientific sources said ...t that the spacemen spent ...s preparing equipment did ...ecessarily mean that the ...would be of extended dura...

...-11 was aloft for 24 days ...l and Soyuz-12 was up for ...ays in September this year. ...et sources said earlier that ...ight was expected to last ...al days."

Skylab Problem

...STON, Dec. 20 (AP).—A ...that the Skylab-3 astro... heard three weeks ago is ...and Mission Control thinks ...it might be related to a ...ing gyroscope problem.

...ab's commander, Lt. Col. ... P. Carr, reported hearing ...und yesterday while check... ...stems in the Apollo ferry ...ttached to one end of the ...station.

...that same klunkity-klunk ...we heard before," Col. Carr ...If you've ever been in an ...uake before, that's what ...unds like, expect you don't ...a feel of motion. It only ...a minute or so."

...rewmates, Lt. Col. William ...gue and Dr. Edward G. ... were in the main work...rea of the station and did ...ar it.

...rollers said that they did ...mediately see anything spe...r related to the noise. But ...id say that at the same ...me main gyroscope went ...i a periodic, puzzling fluc...

...gyro, which controls the ...ip's positioning, briefly ...n increased load of electri...rrent while its spinning ...slowed slightly, as it has ...ral occasions.

...ck of data recorded when ...e was first heard showed ...e gyro fluctuated in a ...fashion then.

...on Control said that the ...uld be related, and that ...ould begin checks to find

...n Proposes ...ks With U.K. ...EEC Deadlock

...N, Dec. 20 (AP).—The ...German government yes... proposed talks with Brit... settle a deadlock on fund... underdeveloped European ... by early next year.

...officials said that the ... was made in a meeting ... Foreign Ministry Un...cretary Hans Apel and ...s ambassador, Sir Nicho...idersen.

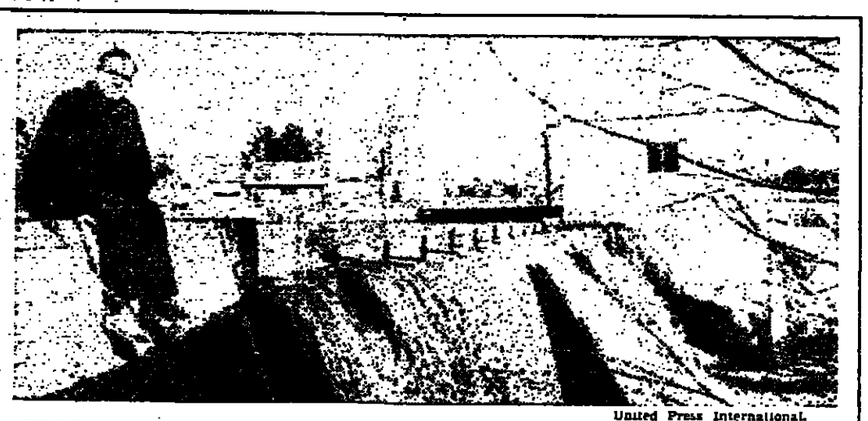
...sources said that Bonn ... talks between Mr. Apel ...tish Common Market Co... John Davies to solve ...adlock before the Com...arket ministerial council ...n Jan. 7.

...cellor Willy Brandt's cab...t night backed a tough ...ken by Mr. Apel at a ... Brussels session of the ... of Ministers on Tuesday. ...el rejected British de... for a 25 percent German ...don ($3.9 billion) that ...wants the Common Mar... ...pend over the next three ... its regional fund project ... the community's poorer ...ainly in Britain, Ireland ...thern Italy.

...a retaliated by threaten... block German-proposed ... Market cooperation in ...he energy crisis.

...y's Inonu Stricken

...RA, Dec. 20 (Reuters).— ...onu, 89, Turkey's most ...d statesman, is reported ...ously ill after suffering ...attack at his home here.



United Press International.

AHEAD BY A DAMSITE—Lawrence Smith, 58, an electrician of North Windham, Maine, is sitting pretty with his own hydro-electric plant to beat the energy crisis. He built the dam about five years ago across an outlet of Little Sebago Lake for about $5,000. His turbine-generator delivers 25 kilowatts an hour, more than his all-electric home (background) uses even in coldest weather.

Soviet Authorities Insist

Mod Clothes Don't Make the Proletarian

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (NYT).—Soviet authorities would like to curb a rising interest here in mod fashions, especially among young people.

One newspaper has devoted an entire page to the hazards of platform shoes, tight-fitting jeans, women's beauty creams, men's long hair and brightly colored nylon sport shirts.

Item: A 24-year-old woman crossing a street in a maxiskirt and platform shoes tripped, fell, was run over by a car and hospitalized with two broken legs.

Item: A young man working in a factory was badly injured when his long hair got caught in the spinning shaft of a lathe he was operating and which lacked a protective screen.

Item: A 25-year-old worker in a radio assembly plant was badly burned and partly disabled when his bright nylon sport shirt caught fire after he accidentally caused a short circuit in the equipment he was using.

In each case, the desire to be fashionable was blamed by the Soviet experts quoted by Literaturnaya Gazeta, the weekly publication of the writers' union.

Alien to the Society

One specialist suggested, moreover, that there was something basically alien to a proletarian society in the urge to be fashionable.

"From time immemorial, the word 'fashion' has been linked with another word—idleness," observed a Dr. Loensky, director of the Institute of Sanitary Education. "But ours is a society of toilers. They spend a considerable part of their lives at plants, factories, offices. Our fashion must not only be democratic but also realistic."

"We must understand once and for all," he went on, "that what is acceptable for an idler strolling the boulevards of Paris all day or killing time in bars at a Florida resort is not always suitable for [Soviet workers]."

By Western standards, Soviet fashions are still conservative, although this fall more young men were sporting neck-length hair, and before women donned boots for winter, a sprinkling of platform shoes could be seen in some of the more fashionable areas of Moscow. Maxis, however, are a rarity.

The young frequently accost foreign tourists during warmer seasons and try to bargain for the jeans, stylish shoes, bright shirts or other modish attire the visitors are wearing.

Numerous articles in the Soviet press have depicted Western fashions as insidious and subversive incursions from a decadent bourgeois society. But official attitudes have relaxed toward some items, such as women's pants suits and wigs.

The Literaturnaya Gazeta also made the point that some Western specialists are concerned about the deleterious effects of some modern fashions. It quoted French doctors as having said that tight-fitting jeans and similar garments can cause physical deformities and that low-slung modern furniture causes drooping spines, lumbago and other problems.

Austrian Envoy Back in Prague

PRAGUE, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Austrian envoy Georg Schlumberger has returned to Prague after being withdrawn in protest against mid-air collisions in which crews of Austrian private aircraft were killed over Czechoslovakia.

Austrian diplomats said here today that Mr. Schlumberger returned to his post in Prague on Dec. 2. He had been recalled to Vienna at the end of September because the Czecholosvak government refused to accept responsibility for the two incidents.

Four Austrians died July 26 and Sept. 2 when their private aircraft crashed after collisions with intercepting Czechoslovak fighters in Czechoslovak air space.



Obituaries

Singer Bobby Darin, 37, After Heart Surgery

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20 (AP).—Bobby Darin, 37, whose hit rendering of "Mack the Knife" sold two million copies a decade ago, died today. He had undergone open-heart surgery yesterday.

A spokesman said Mr. Darin died in the intensive-care ward of Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, where he had undergone the six-hour operation.

Brash, ambitious young Darin once vowed publicly that he would become a legend before he was 25. By the age of 24 he was playing the country's top night spots, had signed $2 million worth of movie contracts and had married his leading lady, Sandra Dee.

Gangster's Son

Mr. Darin's aggressiveness stemmed from his early years of struggle. He was born Walden Robert Cassotto, and he grew up a skinny, sickly boy in a tough neighborhood in the Bronx, New York. His father, whom he described as a small-time gangster, died before he was born. His mother lived on welfare and the boy contracted rheumatic fever.

Picking the name of Darin out of the telephone book, he began recording and, in May of 1958, made the record "Splish Splash," a song he said he wrote in 12 minutes. The record sold 100,000 copies in three weeks and established Mr. Darin as a teen-age idol.

A recording of Kurt Weill's "Mack the Knife" sold two million copies and established Mr. Darin as a top star.

Comedian George Burns adopted him as a protege, and the pair appeared together in Las Vegas and on television.

Mr. Darin's first movie was "Come September," in which he played opposite Miss Dee. They married in December, 1960. A son, Dodd, was born in 1962.

Mr. Darin appeared in more films, "Too Late Blues," "Hell is for Heroes," "If a Man Answers," and "Point Blank." He had his own television series.

In the mid-1960s his career began to run down. So did his marriage to Sandra Dee. They were divorced in 1967 after she told a judge, "He just woke up one morning and didn't want to be married anymore." Six months ago Mr. Darin married Andrea Joy Yeager, a legal secretary.

By 1970, Mr. Darin had changed his professional name to Bob and was peppering his nightclub act with anti-war remarks. His career declined further, but a year ago he staged a comeback and was once again making television appearances and headlining in Las Vegas.

New U.K. Fleet Chief

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Adm. Sir Terence Lewin today took over as the commander in chief of the British fleet and the NATO navies in the Eastern Atlantic and the English Channel areas. In the three posts he succeeds Adm. Sir Edward Ashmore, who will become chief of the British Naval Staff and First Sea Lord in March.

Prentiss M. Brown sr.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Dec. 20 (AP).—Prentiss M. Brown sr., 84, a former U.S. senator regarded as the father of the Mackinac Bridge, connecting Michigan's two peninsulas, died yesterday.

Mr. Brown, chairman of the Mackinac Bridge Authority, died of a heart attack at his home here.

He had served in the House from 1932 to 1936 and in the Senate from 1936 to 1943. He also briefly directed the national Office of Price Administration.

When suggested as a possible vice-presidential running mate for President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Brown declined with a quip. "My daughter is being crowned cherry queen in my home district, and I think that is enough honor for the Brown family for one day."

When Mr. Brown left the Office of Price Administration in 1944, he became chairman of the board of Detroit Edison, where he remained until 1954.



UPI.

Bobby Darin

Big Uranium Deposit Found in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The Argentine Atomic Energy Commission announced yesterday the discovery of a uranium deposit considered to be "one of the largest in the world," with a potential output of more than 400 tons of pure uranium a year.

The deposit is located in the province of Mendoza, 600 miles west of Buenos Aires. Experts said today it could produce between 10 and 15 thousand tons of uranium ore annually.

TWA
IS FLYING AGAIN.
EVERY WEEK
WE HAVE SEATS TO
AMERICA,
WITHIN EUROPE
AND TO
THE FAR EAST.

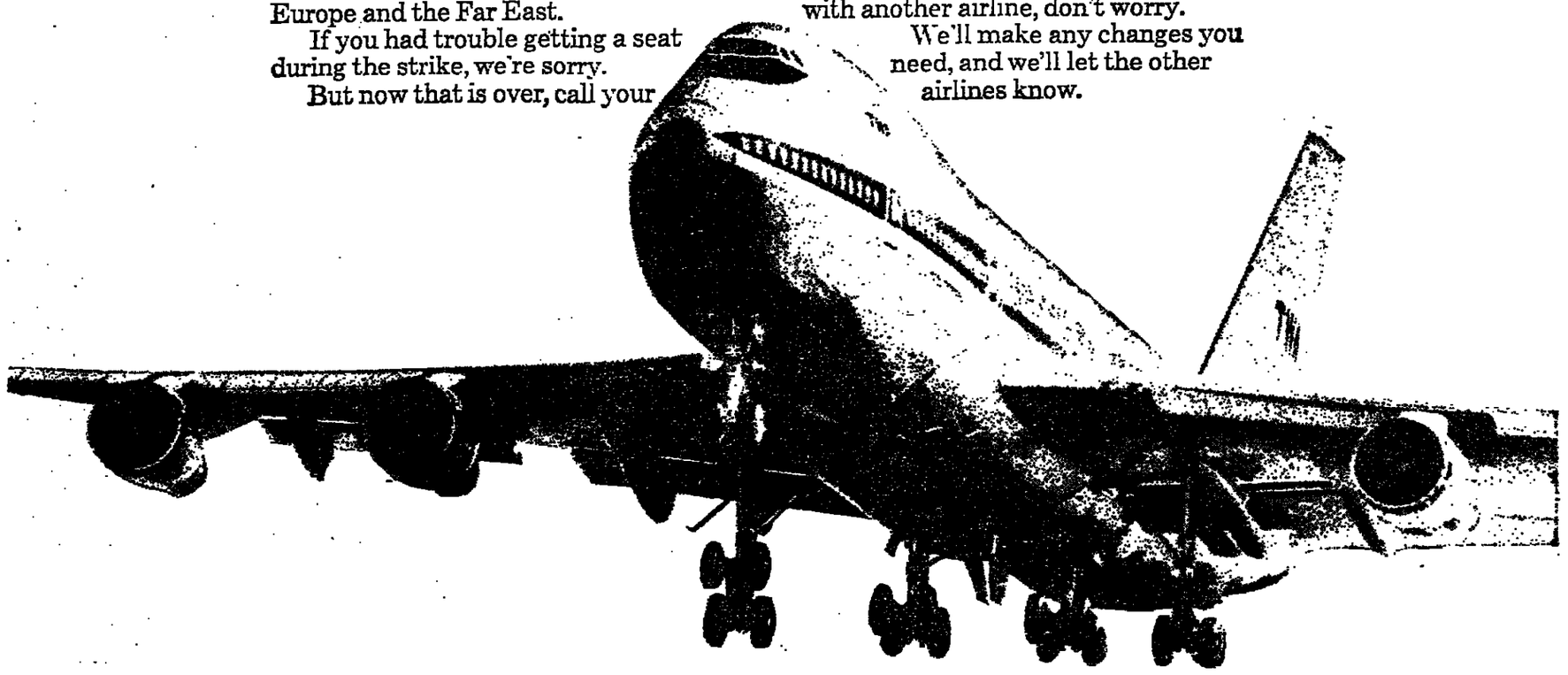
Once again TWA has over 70,000 seats every day going to 36 U.S. cities, Europe and the Far East.

If you had trouble getting a seat during the strike, we're sorry.

But now that is over, call your travel agent or TWA.

If you had to make reservations with another airline, don't worry.

We'll make any changes you need, and we'll let the other airlines know.



INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Friday, December 21, 1973 *

History at Geneva

An awesome assemblage of past history has gathered at Geneva to, the world hopes, alleviate the grim strains of the present and shape the future along more promising lines. It is ironical to think that in this prosaic age much of the conflict that divides the principles at Geneva stems from their divergent heritage in the God of Abraham, from the aspirations and the rebellions He inspired in His children, whether they followed His old law in the wanderings of the Jews: adopted, as did the Christians, the new law of His son; like the Arabs, spread the word of His prophet, or rejected all three as do the Communists.

To be sure, there is no Moses at Geneva—no Aquinas, Averroës or Marx. The Old and the New Testaments, the Koran and Das Kapital will be far less prominent in the minds of the delegates there than more mundane matters like some desert acres of the Sinai, some Palestinians living rootlessly in their refugee camps, some of that black stuff under Arabian sands by which so much of the modern world runs its engines and heats its homes. Yet there will be great and exciting words from the past echoing, however faintly, in the hall at Geneva, and memories of great men—of Joshua leading his people into the Promised Land, of Omar's cavalry sweeping out of Arabia, of Coeur de Lion, gazing wistfully at the Jerusalem for which he had vainly battled.

There will be very human greeds and ambitions at Geneva, to make difficult the work of fixing the fluid Middle East into a workable political frame. But these will be at once cloaked and magnified by a history which deals not in the reconciliation of man's needs with those of this neighbors, but with absolutes of the sort that found voice in the Song of Roland: "Christians are right; pagans are wrong." After any long war, when men meet at, say, Versailles, the victors are usually the Christians and the vanquished, Pagans. But at Geneva, even without real victor or wholly vanquished, the absolutes can crop up.

Can they be tamed? These are modern men meeting at Geneva, men who can appreciate the practical as well as the moral values of peaceful coexistence among the warring sects, religious or secular. Their peoples, too, do not want to pay too high a present price for their past. Few today would assert a claim to land or oil by shouting "God wills it" like the crusaders of old. But history can freeze certain attitudes, condition some types of negotiations, set particular values. There is much history at work in Geneva. The question is whether the conferees will choose to relive it or to make it.

Brake for Mr. Whitlam

For Gough Whitlam, Australia's first Labor prime minister in 23 years, there can be no doubt about it: His government, he is convinced, has been one of the most productive and constructive in Australian history. In closing the 1973 session of Parliament and his first year in office, Mr. Whitlam reported that the government had passed 203 bills by keeping the House of Representatives sitting for 908 hours, a 50-year record.

Labor's scorecard is indeed impressive. Among the major decisions taken in his first fortnight, Mr. Whitlam established relations with China, abolished the draft, ordered the last Australian troops home from Vietnam and wrote a letter to President Nixon sharply criticizing the American bombing of Haiphong and Hanoi. Acting as his own foreign minister, he swung Australia into closer ties with its Asian neighbors and the Third World while loosening its links with the United States and Britain.

At home, he eliminated the death penalty, lowered the voting and marriage age to 18, established a representative body for the aborigines, abolished government nominations for British royal honors and tried to expand federal powers over strong protests from all six states. He acted to guarantee Australian control over future major industrial development as well as a measure of Australian ownership and control of oil and gas resources.

In recent weeks, however, Mr. Whitlam has discovered that change and reform, even if badly needed, often provoke powerful reaction. After losing ground in two by-elections, the Labor party suffered a heavy setback in New South Wales. Then Mr. Whitlam sought power via referendums for federal government control over prices and incomes—and failed to carry a single state. Suddenly the government has ceased its threats to dissolve Parliament and seek a renewed mandate in an early election.

Mr. Whitlam is still in a strong position, but with Australia plagued by inflation and by unpopular strikes by the government's union allies, with both businessmen and states fearful of expanding federal controls, and with many Australians wary of loosening links with Britain and the United States, his honeymoon is clearly over. He may have to slow the pace of reform and settle for a period of consolidation, as other political men of action have had to do before him.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The U.S. and Venezuelan Oil

The energy pinch has made Venezuela, which exports a healthy 1.7 million barrels of oil a day to the United States, a key country in American relations with Latin America, and one which will require a good deal more attention than the Nixon administration has displayed elsewhere in the hemisphere in the last five years. It will be dealing with the newly elected President, Carlos Andres Perez, 51, a former interior minister whose Democratic Action party has won control of the Venezuelan Congress as well.

It was a Venezuelan who conceived of the producers' cartel, OPEC, whose Arab members are currently withholding oil from the United States. Venezuela entered the cartel for the entirely intelligent purpose, from its standpoint, of increasing its revenues from a resource, of which it has a limited supply, which now provides a full two-thirds of its export earnings. Venezuelans have also been very hard-headed about using oil revenues to plan for the not-distant day when the country will have to depend on other sources of national income. Unlike the little-populated feudal sheikhdoms of the Persian Gulf, Venezuela has both a large population crying for goods and services and a political system which forces the government to respond to those appeals.

President-elect Perez will have to start soon to work out the terms on which foreign oil properties will revert, as planned, to the state; valued at more than $2.5 billion, American investments in his country are our highest in Latin America. Also up in the air is American participation in development of new supplies in the Orinoco heavy-oil belt. The level of current supplies, and prices, poses knotty issues, too. The bargaining advantage very definitely belonged to the United States in earlier years, but since the current seller's market came into being, the tables have turned. Venezuela well understands that what is to the United States an energy crisis is for it the best opportunity it has ever had to plan for its national future.

"Let me tell you," Mr. Nixon told us all from Disney World last month, "when you are in trouble, don't depend on anybody but yourself. Venezuela. What is going to happen in Venezuela? They send us a lot of oil, but they could change their minds under a radical government, and they could get one some day. I don't think so, but they could." This was, to put it mildly, an incredibly inept statement to make about a country which has been a faithful friend of the United States, which is one of the few working democracies in Latin America, and which—at the moment those words were uttered—was running a national presidential campaign between two men and parties both considered reasonable and responsible. It will be hard enough to work out the oil issues lying between Washington and Caracas. We trust Mr. Nixon will not proceed in the spirit he indicated at Disney World.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Pompidou and Lost Ground

Mr. Pompidou is going to try to regain the ground he is losing on the domestic level by exploiting his diplomatic success in Copenhagen. But even on that level, this won't be easy. He will find the two superpowers in his way, notably the Americans, who do not look favorably upon an undertaking that would enable Europe to do without their good offices in energy matters and thus could give it new temptations to independence.

—From l'Indépendant (Perpignan, France).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 21, 1898

CAIRO—There will be a good deal of reorganizing in the Soudan after Lord Kitchener's arrival at Omdurman. Construction of telegraph lines will be begun to Fashoda and the Sobat River, and also between Kassala, Gedaref and Sennaar. Meanwhile, Col. Sir Francis Wingate has been appointed to succeed Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Rundle as chief of the staff of the Egyptian Army, with the rank of pasha.

Fifty Years Ago

December 21, 1923

NEW YORK—A literary event of some importance happened in academic circles this week. Countee P. Cullen, a Negro student at New York University, is the winner of the second prize in the contest held under the auspices of the Witter Bynner undergraduate poetry contest held under the auspices of the Poetry Society of America. It was the first time a Negro had been so honored at the university.



'True, But This Month It's Largely Due to—Ah, Yes, Here It Is—'

The Tax Tale Thickens

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—The financial information released by President Nixon has raised one especially puzzling question among tax specialists. It relates to his $576,000 "gift" of papers, allegedly made in March, 1969, and used thereafter as the basis for large tax deductions.

Nixon had given some papers to the government before—on Dec. 30, 1968—in a straightforward, legal way. He signed a deed, and an official of the General Services Administration signed to indicate acceptance. Yet a few months later, he made the 1969 "gift" with a deed that neither he nor anyone from the GSA signed and that was not even shown to the GSA for another year: A gift of questionable validity.

Why should lawyers who knew how to make a proper gift in December get it so wrong in March? That is the mystery.

Cooper Thesis

One tax expert, Prof. George Cooper of Columbia Law School, thinks the curious character of the 1969 "gift" was deliberate—an attempt to deal with uncertainties in a tax law then going through Congress. He charges that the conduct may have involved "conscious deception" amounting to "criminal tax evasion."

The Cooper thesis, as it has come to be known among some tax specialists, is obviously a most serious allegation. Examining it with due care requires going through some details of the 1969 papers episode.

On March 26 and 27, 1969, boxes of Nixon's pre-presidential papers arrived at the National Archives. No explanation was given for their delivery. They were kept in an area reserved for "courtesy storage" of officials' papers, not with the permanent collection.

On April 21, 1969, Edward L. Morgan, a White House counsel, signed a deed purporting to give a portion of those papers to the United States. Lawyers usually follow forms; in preparing a second gift of similar property they would simply retype the first deed. The 1969 deed did mostly follow the one of Dec. 30, 1968, verbatim. But it entirely omitted one crucial paragraph of the earlier documents—a clause calling for an official of the GSA to sign and thus accept "this conveyance for and on behalf of the United States."

The other curious thing about the 1969 deed was its delayed delivery. It was notarized on April 21 by a California lawyer for Nixon, Frank De Marco jr., and kept thereafter in De Marco's office in California. No one at the GSA knew of its existence until a copy arrived there on April 10, 1970.

What can explain the peculiarities of that deed? Cooper says they must have been a response to the particular legislative situation in 1969.

From the beginning of that year, tax reform was a big issue. On April 21—the very day that Morgan signed the deed—Nixon sent a tax reform message to Congress. Among other things, it called for change in a provision allowing taxpayers to deduct the full value of appreciated property given to charity. One example of such property, though it was not singled out for mention, was personal papers.

The Senate, in passing its version of the reform bill, made that change on gifts of property retroactive to Jan. 1, 1969. The final version, which did not come out of a House-Senate conference until December, made that provision retroactive only to July 25, 1969.

In short, the President and his lawyers faced uncertainty about whether the reform of gifts of property would be made retroactive to all or part of 1969. Cooper suggests that they did not want to make a gift of papers and then find that they got no tax benefits—so they tried to keep their options open.

They delivered some papers to the archives in a way that made no commitments. They wrote a deed that had no place for a GSA signature and thus could be kept secret, as it was.

The Mystery

If Congress made the reform retroactive to Jan. 1, 1969, then they could destroy the deed; Nixon would still own the papers and in due course could just send a truck to the archives and pick them up. But if Congress picked a later effective date for the reform, as it did, he could produce the deed and say that a gift had been made before the deadline.

That is George Cooper's explanation of the mystery. If his suspicions are correct, if such a "scheme was afoot," he argues, "then a conscious deception was involved which seems clear criminal tax evasion." Legally, that conclusion would require evidence of intent, presumably testimony from one or more of those involved.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, which is now making a thorough examination of the President's returns, might well want to question Morgan and De Marco about the mystery of the 1969 deed. In any case, it is to the committee that Cooper must look when he says: "There is a level of tax conniving in the Nixon returns that goes beyond ordinary avoidance and deserves to be investigated for willful evasion."

Letters

Tools and Mankind

With respect to A. K. Sajjad's letter (IHT, Dec. 16) in which he passionately condemned the automobile and suggested mankind could only save itself and nature by resorting to the bicycle, I propose writer Sajjad keep firmly in mind that only mankind can abuse tools, and tools cannot abuse mankind. This applies to every tool that mankind has created, including the automobile and the bicycle.

STAN MOTT.

Lausanne.

Answer on Nixon

Re "Bush Assails Maneuvers Against Nixon" (IHT, Dec. 10):

Why can't the wire services that supply the majority of American newspapers try this simple test: Publish nationally an address to which all Americans could send a postcard with either a "for" or "against" impeachment message on it. Then arrange for a well-known and neutral polling outfit to count the cards and publish the results.

Seems like this would supply the answer as to how the real public feels about Richard Nixon—in a hurry.

J.D. CHILDS.

Nyon, Switzerland.

From Dixie

John Vinocur asks (IHT, Dec. 18), "Does anybody still say to himself 'Hey, I'm in the South' when he gets off the plane in New Orleans?"

I, for one, do, and add: "Thank God."

T. HAYES DE SCHEFFERT.

Paris.

Kissinger at Geneva

The Peacemaker

By Joseph Kraft

GENEVA—How the spirit of irony must have smiled to see Henry Kissinger playing the peacemaker at the international conference on the Mideast here at the Palace of Nations in Geneva. For the Palace is a monument to the idealistic statesmen who tried to make peace in the period between the two world wars through the nice-guy methods of the League of Nations.

But Mr. Kissinger has at all times despised those methods. His own method is the method of bad-guy diplomacy, and it is worth examining in detail for it provides a measure of the dangers, and hopes, of the present conference.

Secrecy, rather than the "open covenants" so much admired during the League of Nations period, lies at the heart of the Kissinger diplomacy. He has paved the way to Geneva in a dizzying round of summit talks. No outsiders, and very few insiders, know what kind of arrangements he has made with the Russians, the Israelis and the different Arab leaders.

Bunker's Qualities

The secret diplomacy will undoubtedly continue through the Geneva conference. That is the true meaning of the designation of Ellsworth Bunker to be the permanent American representative here at Geneva. For Ambassador Bunker has all the qualities—dignity, patriotism, a great reputation, a benign countenance and, as he demonstrated as ambassador in Saigon, a marvelous willingness to be ignorant of what is happening around him—required to be the perfect front for secret negotiations behind the scenes.

Dynamism, which contrasts markedly with the static declarations of the old Geneva diplomacy, is a second characteristic of the Kissinger approach. His whirlwind trips around the capitals of the world represent more than showmanship. They comprise a technique for keeping matters constantly on the move by the imposition of deadlines connected with upcoming meetings. The momentum generated in the Near East is expressed in a series of Mr. Kissinger's recent visits—the visit to Moscow and the cease-fire of Oct. 22; the first visit to Cairo, and the six-point agreement of Nov. 11, consolidating the cease-fire; the recent trip to the Near East, and the opening of the Geneva conference. Already Mr. Kissinger has fixed another rendezvous—a resumption of the Geneva talks in January after the Israeli elections on Dec. 31.

A third feature of the Kissinger approach differs markedly from the effort to achieve grandiose solutions which marked the Geneva approach of yore. Instead of pacts pledging eternal peace, Mr. Kissinger accepts the fact of war as a reality, and aims mainly at bringing rival parties together in a way that will cause them to develop some rules of the game. To that end he has been working constantly with the Russians for an understanding as to what the Big Two will, and will not, do in the Near East. To the same end he fostered secret military talks at Kilometer 101 between Israel and Egypt for the thinning out of military confrontation.

In working to create such situations of cooperation, Mr. Kissinger is not above a little sleight-of-hand. He specializes, indeed, in the clever formula which can cover seemingly irreconcilable difficulties. Thus in setting up the Geneva conference, Mr. Kissinger provided that it would take place under "appropriate auspices." That satisfied at least temporarily both the Israelis, who desire to have a minimum of outside interference with the parties to the dispute and the Arabs, who desire to have the reinforcement of their friends in Europe, Africa and Asia.

Different Outcome

The outcome likely to emerge from these methods is somewhat very different than the results usually yielded by a peace conference. The public sessions in Geneva shape up as a series of set scenes which provide guidelines for the private negotiations. The private negotiations are likely to evolve over a very long period of time—perhaps several years—as they move from cease-fire through disengagement, armistice and half a dozen other steps before anything like genuine agreement is in sight.

If agreement does come, it will probably rest heavily on ambiguous understandings of highly ambiguous phrases which mean different things to different parties. Almost certainly everybody at the peace conference will feel that he has been cheated by Mr. Kissinger. Thus there is a real danger that a settlement will fall apart, as his Vietnam settlement has fallen apart. The hope is that in the process of talking endlessly with one another, the Israelis and the Arabs will be able to work out a rough coexistence. Given recent history in the Near East, that would be no small achievement.

The Freedom to Leave Russia

By Benjamin Levich

MOSCOW.—About two months have passed since the Soviet Union ratified the International Covenants of Human Rights guaranteeing the right of citizens to freely leave any country, including their own, and return. All powers, large and small, ought to implement these covenants.

By the Soviet act of ratification, the problem of free emigration is no longer a domestic problem of this country. The request that it implement an international obligation should not be considered intervention in the domestic affairs of this country.

I believe that this is clear enough, and only those who wish to make it complicated are raising the question of nonintervention. Meanwhile, Literaturnaya Gazeta printed an article by Isaak Mints, member of the Academy, an expert in the history of the Communist party of the U.S.S.R., which cannot help but cause most serious anxiety.

It is stated point blank that definite categories of citizens, namely scientists, should be deprived of opportunities to emigrate. Scientists, according to Mints, are valuable goods which monopolistic capital is eager to buy. In fact, scientists are treated as life-long property of the state.

Deserve Fate

The conclusion drawn is this: Emigration of scientists should be prohibited. Those unworthy persons who openly expressed the intention of leaving have proven to be "traitors to their fatherland" and have justly deserved their fate.

I am convinced that by no means did Mints express an opinion of his own. It is well known that for decades he has represented official views of Soviet authorities, his personal convictions obediently following any change in the situation.

Thus far, the Soviet authorities have made practically no concessions of principle on emigration. The only concession made to public opinion was the suspension of the education tax. But in principle, there have been no changes for the better in Soviet emigration policy. There is no freedom of emigration, even restricted to reuniting families and national minorities.

The methods of quiet diplomacy have only resulted in a small quantity of Jews being let out, but that does not mean there have been any essential changes in principle. The authorities have become more sophisticated and have developed a technology of detention.

A Quota

The technology of detention does not prevent a certain quota of Jews from being let out. This quota gives the impression that there is an actual opportunity for people to leave, but it should not create a false impression that there have been any changes for the better on emigration.

I think America would never have reached the summits of its technical, cultural and economic development if the European countries had conducted the same emigration policy now conducted by the Soviet Union.

I would like to ask a question of Henry Kissinger, who was among the last, fortunate people to succeed in leaving Germany just before its borders were closed. I would like to ask Mr. Kissinger: At that time, did he think that the forced detention of citizens in a country was an internal affair of that country?

At present, Soviet authorities are successfully using an old political maneuver. The violation of the most fundamental right of people to choose the place of residence is declared an internal affair of the country.

When some liberals tried to protest against the anti-Semitic laws of fascist Germany, ferocious voices growled, "Don't dare interfere in the internal affairs of the Third Reich," and timid voices fell silent. Everyone remembers what evil followed this connivance. I would like to believe that humanity has learned something since that time, that the world has become wiser since the time of my youth.

Apartheid

The struggle against the system of apartheid in some African countries is hardly considered domestic interference by all right-thinking people.

The political leaders of the U.S.S.R., like many other people on earth, have protested against the bloody events in Chile.

The question arises, is this intervention into the domestic affairs of a sovereign country? Do the representatives of the military junta have stated? Do they consider it a justified concern about the violation of elementary principles of humanism? I am firmly convinced of the correctness of the second viewpoint, because in the area of human rights, there should be no frontiers.

Making a speech at the UN, Jacob Malik, the Soviet representative, says it is preposterous to execute anyone for his convictions. I fully agree. One of the most important elements of the emigration policy is just the opposite: execution of those Jewish and other intellectuals who are denied the opportunity and right to leave the country.

It's curious logic that they shouldn't execute and persecute anyone for Communist ideas, but it is possible for other reasons. When Communists are concerned, intervention in their fate is justly called humanism. But when concern about the fate of other citizens is expressed, no matter how tragic, this is interpreted as intervention in internal affairs.

Mr. Levich is an electrical engineer. He is the highest-ranking Soviet Academician to apply for a visa to Israel. This article was written for The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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هكذا من الأصل

Can Two Really Live as Cheaply as One?

By ISRAEL SHENKER

Marriages may still be made in heaven, but the equations have now been worked out by Gary S. Becker, professor of economics at the University of Chicago.

Seizing on subtleties of the marital state, he has used the tools of his science to determine how each partner behaves. Enroute to his conclusions he has transformed delicacies of the heart such as lust and longing to algebraic formulas—vaporous romance has given way to the tougher reality of calculus and graphs.

Prof. Becker introduces his pioneering theories in the lead article of a recent Journal of Political Economy. A second installment is scheduled for the journal's March/April issue.

Here is a typical passage from the revelatory first installment:

"One tradition in production theory distinguishes substitution from complementarity by the sign of the cross-derivative of output with respect to different inputs into a production function."

And here is a glimpse of the mathematics, isolated for simplicity:

If F did not participate in the labor force,

$$\tilde{s} = Tw_m{}^{-r} + T\tilde{w}_f + r(I_{mm} I_{ff})(K_m + K_f) - I_{mm}w_m - I_{ff}\tilde{w}_f,$$

where $\tilde{w}_f$, the "shadow" price of F is greater than $\bar{w}_f$, her market wage rate, unless f is at the margin of entering the labor force and I_{mm} and I_{ff} are the time allocated to portfolio management by M and F, respectively. If the production function for Z were homogeneous of the first degree in time and goods,

$$\bar{Z} = \bar{z}C(z, w_m, \tilde{w}_f, A_f, A_m).$$

Then,

$$\frac{\partial \bar{Z}}{\partial K_i} = C^{-1}\left[r + K\left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial I_{mm}}\frac{\partial I_{mm}}{\partial K_i} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial I_{ff}}\frac{\partial I_{ff}}{\partial K_i}\right) - \frac{\partial I_{mm}}{\partial K_i}w_m - \frac{\partial I_{ff}}{\partial K_i}\tilde{w}_f\right]$$
$$+ TC^{-1}\frac{\partial b_f}{\partial K_i} - \bar{z}C^{-2}C^f\frac{\partial b_f}{\partial K_i} - C^{-1}A_{mf}\frac{\partial b_f}{\partial K_i}$$
$$= rC^{-1} > 0, \quad i = m \text{ or } f$$

since $C^f = t_f\Sigma^{-1} = (T - I_{ff})\Sigma^{-1}$, $K_m + K_f = K$, and $\tilde{w}_f = (\partial r/\partial I_{ff})K$ and $w_m = (\partial r/\partial I_{mm})K$ with an optimal allocation of time."

Prof. Becker points out that mariage, though it plainly involves scarce resources, has been ignored by his colleagues. Adam Smith, the founder of economics, wrote about an abstraction called Economic Man, but did he ever give a thought to Economic Woman?

M and F, Prof. Becker calls them in his equations, and to atone for the oversight of centuries, he gets quickly down to cases, assuming that each spouse tries to do as well as possible and that the "marriage market" is in equilibrium.

That is, "No person could change mates and become better off."

Then he tries to determine how each partner behaves in the market. The gain to a man and woman, through marrying, is held to vary positively with incomes, human capital, and relative difference in wage rates. In the second installment, Prof. Becker plans to explain human capital as "the level of nonmarket-productivity-augmenting variables, such as education or beauty."

M and F marry if both of them increase utility, and utility depends on commodities produced by each household.

These are listed as quality of meals, quality and quantity of children, prestige, recreation, companionship, love and health status.

Prof. Becker lumps them all together as Z. Maximizing utility becomes equivalent for M and for F to maximizing the amount of Z that he or she gets. What follows? Equations.

$$Z = f \quad (x_1, \ldots, x_n; t_1, \ldots, t_k; E),$$

where the x_i are various market goods and services, the t_i are the time inputs of different household members, and E represents 'environmental' variables."

"The budget constraint for the x_i can be written as:

$$\sum_i^n p_i x_i = \sum_i^k w_j t_j + v.$$

where w_j is the wage rate of the j^{th} member, t_i the time he spends working in the market sector, and v property income."

Furthermore,

"If Z_{m0} and Z_{0f} represent the maximum outputs of single M and F, and $\bar{m}_{mf}$ and $\bar{f}_{mf}$ their incomes when married, a necessary condition for M and F to marry is that

$$\bar{m}_{mf} \geq Z_{m0}$$
$$\bar{f}_{mf} \geq Z_{0f}.$$

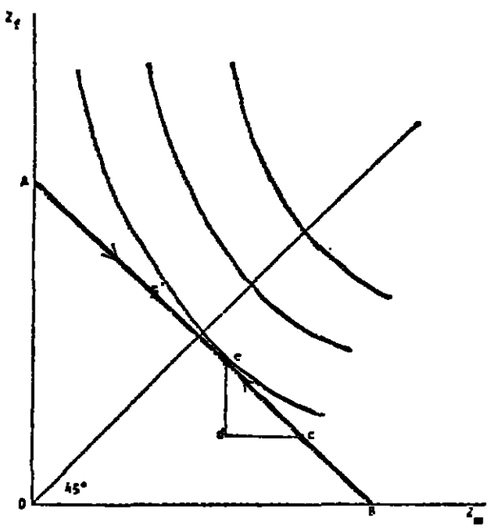
In his forthcoming installment, Prof. Becker will plunge deeper into the marital market. He will deal with polygamous arrangements (which complicate not only the household but the mathematics), the search for mates, the implications of different marital patterns for fertility and inequality of income and of home environments.

He will even take the measure of "caring."

"At an abstract level, love and other emotional attachments, such as the sexual activity of frequent close contact with a particular person, can be considered particular nonmarketable household commodities. . . .

That is, if an important set of commodities produced by households results from 'love,' the sorting of mates that maximizes total commodity output over all marriages is partly determined by the sorting that maximizes the output of these commodities."

Graphically, this leads to figure 1:



For those who come fresh to this classic position, there are explanatory notes.

"If M cared as much about F as about himself (we call this 'full' caring), the slopes of all the indifference curves would equal unity (in absolute values) along the 45 line; if he cared more about himself, the slopes would exceed unity, and conversely if he cared more about F."

If his own plans materialize, Prof. Becker will continue to deal with the marriage market, even more quantitatively than heretofore. He hopes to furnish an empirical analysis of married households as producers of market and nonmarket skills.

Prof. Becker will also try to unravel the mysteries of separation and divorce. Reading the equations backwards will not suffice.



The New York Times/Paul Sequira

Gary S. Becker, 43-year-old professor, is a widower

Affairs of the heart can be reduced to simultaneous equations describing incomes, capital and wage differences.

Paris Theater: 'One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 20 (IHT).—Dale Wasserman's play "One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest," based on Kesey's novel, had a brief Broadway run with Kirk Douglas in the central role. Subsequently the play revived starless in Greenwich Village to enjoy a longer and more prosperous engagement.

The French translation—"Vol au-dessus d'un Nid de Coucou" (Théâtre Antoine)—is the work of Jacques Sigurd, an able but little-known film scenarist, who could require only a camera to transform the present action into the sort of movie often described as "adult" and "meaningful." A harrowing account of the violent goings on in a psychiatric ward, with occasional hokum-drenched dramatic drama, seeking to pass as a profound social tragedy.

Jack Halliday, the singer, originally to be its star here, has checked out during rehearsals and was replaced by Jean Bouchéty, a graduate of the Charles Dullin conservatory and the Jean-Louis Barrault company. Playing the swaggering misfit, sent to the psychiatric clinic for observation, Bouchéty provides an exacting, artistic and appealing performance of the defiant inmate who, in the name of personal liberty, organizes his comrades to revolt against the authoritarianism of the institution. Law and order are personified by the head nurse with her superior smirk and contemptuous patience. She has an iron fist clothed in a velvet glove, and the duel between her and the newly arrived intruder is the main interest of the play.

Wasserman and Sigurd should go down on their knees in gratitude to Françoise Christophe for her resourceful playing of the hospital matron. As written this harpy is ridiculous. Miss Christophe, aware of the absurdities, uses subtle underplaying, banishing the play's B-movie overemphasis, and with superb tact and timing makes the dictatorial nurse a plausible creature.

Several of the other asylum inmates are commendably portrayed, with Michel Auclair as a disconsolate, impotent husband; Patrick Bouchitey as a stuttering youngster; Maurice Barrier as a dumb, bewildered Indian giant, and Dominique Arden as an assistant nurse.

Pierre Mondy has afforded alert and precise direction that keeps the play on the move. The group therapy sessions are curious, with the psychiatrist trying to conceal his chuckles in conversation with his patients. Hubert Monloup's decor is impressionistic rather than realistic.

* * *

Another play from the American stage which arrived in Paris this week is Neil Simon's "Sunshine Boys," adapted by Raymond Castans as "Charlie et Bobby" (at the Théâtre Fontaine).

The Simon piece is a sentimental tribute to American vaudeville and it relates the reunion of two veteran two-a-day performers when they are called upon to repeat their famous act on television. Their long intimacy has bred mutual contempt and they have not seen each other in 14 years. Ancient grudges are reborn when they meet again, the elder of the pair becoming so exasperated that he suffers a heart attack. This rekindles their friendship, for a warm and deep affection for one another is stronger than their petty spites.

The comedy is extremely slender, but Simon's picturing of the quarrelsome team has an authentic ring and is marked with some shrewd observation. Jacques Fabbri and Alfred Adam accord their roles with rich and amusing touches of characterization and the evening, though slight, contains sufficient entertainment.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times critics rate new films:

"Ash Wednesday," directed by Larry Peerce, was written by Jean-Claude Tramont with all the fearlessness and perception demanded in the boiling of an egg, says Vincent Canby. He writes: "Can Barbara Sawyer (Elizabeth Taylor), a woman in her fifties, rekindle the flame that once burned within the breast of her husband Mark (Henry Fonda) by getting what is, in effect, a head-to-foot face-lift? Will Mark, after 30 years of marriage to Barbara, be put off by those funny little scars? Should Barbara, after emerging from that fancy Swiss clinic looking a fabulous 41, have an affair with a much younger man whose stare contains a sexual message? What should she say when Mark looks at her, his eyes filled with memories but empty of desire? Should she lie in the sun? Eat pastries? Hit Mark on the head with a shoe? Every question save the last is proposed in "Ash Wednesday," and then answered at somewhat greater length than is absolutely necessary for anyone over the age of 2. It would have us believe that such pursuits of youth are doomed to failure, yet it treats the reconstructed Barbara less as a woman to be understood than as an artifact to be admired."

"Sambizanga," a revolutionary picture set in 1961 in Angola, the Portuguese colony, is a very fine film, says Nora Sayre. "It focuses on a young black couple (splendidly played by Domingus Oliviera and Elisa Andrade), who bask in each other's presence until the husband, a tractor driver, is suddenly arrested as a political prisoner. His wife, who knows nothing about his politics, walks with their baby on her back from village to village trying to locate him. Angry or desperate at moments, stoical at others, she struggles through a world that rarely explains anything to women. While she's sent from one police station to another, often repulsed or lied to, he's beaten by inquisitors who torture him in hopes of learning the names of others in the movement. The power of this picture lies in contrasts... It doesn't put forth heroes or villains, and it offers a class analysis rather than a racial one. The emphasis is on the oppression of the poor by the rich—on the system that perpetuates a minority."

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—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
807/8	47½	AbbtLb	1.20	16	57	51½	51¾	51⅝	— ½
53¾	39⅝	ACF	Ind2.40	11	174	53⅝	49¾	50	— 3⅛
17½	12¼	AcmeClev	1	7	15	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅜
27⅞	18½	AcmeM	1.20	6	20	23¼	22¾	23⅞	
11¼	4½	AdmDg	.64e	6	21	5	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	11	AdmE	1.15e		44	12	11⅜	11⅞	
8½	4½	Ad Mills	.20	6	39	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
84	9	Addrsso	.60	24	145	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
18	7½	Admiral		4	42	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
12⅞	8¼	Advinv	.22e		159	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Aguirre	Co	12	2	8	8	8	—
31⅛	8⅛	Ahman	.20e	4	190	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
9	1½	Aileen	Inc	5	381	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
55⅞	37	AirProd	.20	21	114	46⅝	39⅝	39⅞	— 1⅛
16¼	10¾	Airco	.80	11	682	16⅜	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
3¼	1⅜	AJ Industris		5	19	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
31¼	17½	Akzona	1.20	7	19	19⅛	18¼	19	+ 1
17½	13⅛	Ala Gas	1.18	6	2	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
109	95¼	AlaP	pf5.28		240	99½	99½	99½	— ½
37⅞	23	Alaska	Inirs	22	43	25⅜	24½	24½	— ⅜
29⅛	6⅞	AlbertoC	.35	7	76	9	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	10½	Albertsn	.50	9	2	13¼	13	13¼	
40	22⅜	AlcanAlu	1	18	376	36½	35⅜	35⅜	— ¾
10⅞	6¼	AlcoStd	.35	4	24	7	6⅞	6⅞	
42¾	29¼	AlconLb	.16	40	27	33¼	32¾	33¼	— ⅛
9½	3¾	Alexdrs	.10e	11	62	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
51⅞	20	AlisnM	2.02e	6	42	21¼	20⅜	21	+ ⅛
16	6¾	AllALfe	.24	10	77	14½	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
14½	7¾	AlligCp	.36e	11	52	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
33⅜	19¼	AlleLud	1.20		14	26½	26½	26⅝	
44⅛	25½	AlgLud	pf 3		5	37¾	37½	37⅞	
24½	16¾	AllsPw	1.44	8	131	19⅝	19	19¼	— ⅛
19⅜	6¾	AllenGp	.10r	6	17	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	— ⅛
48	28⅛	AlldCh	1.22	14	195	49⅜	48½	49⅜	— ⅛
44⅞	19¼	AlldMnl	.48	12	27	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
22	12⅜	AlldPd	.83	4	33	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
39⅜	19⅝	AlldStr	1.50	5	46	23¼	22⅝	20¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	Allg	Supmkt	8	48	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	8	AllisChal	.26	8	186	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
15⅛	5¾	AlrtAut	.50	4	33	6	5¾	5⅞	
17⅜	11⅛	AlphaPl	.60	6	10	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
80⅛	47⅞	Alcoa	1.94	13	107	70⅞	69¼	69¾	— ⅞
23⅜	21¼	AmalSg	1.60	6	5	22¼	22¼	22⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	8	AMBAC	.50	5	45	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Amcord	.20e	5	48	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
25¼	18⅛	Amerce	1.20	3	26	19	18	18	— ¼
46	32¾	Amrc	pf2.50		3	34	33½	33½	
50½	27½	A Hess	.30b	12	749	35¼	34¼	34½	+ 3
9⅛	4⅜	A Hes	pf1.50		348	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
43	11¾	AAirFull	.44	10	56	13½	12¾	12½	— ½
25⅝	8	Am Airlin			345	8¾	8	8¼	
11⅛	4⅜	A Baker	.20		35	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
45⅜	30¼	ABrnds	2.38	6	177	35½	32	32⅝	— ⅜
34¼	19	AmBdcst	.80	7	106	21	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
47⅛	24	AmBldM	.28	5	183	27⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	24	Am Can	2.20	7	145	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
28	25⅝	A Can	pf5.75		1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
19⅜	9¼	ACnSu	.49e	6	44	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	16⅛	A Chain	1.00	5	20	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
10¾	4	A Cyan	1.40	7	582	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅛
21	16	Am Distlg	1	18	24	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	27⅜	AmDisTl	.48	22	60	35¾	33¾	35⅜	+ ⅛
4	4	AmDualVt			10	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
31	21	ADul	pf.9a	8	40	30	29½	30	
22⅛	22¼	A E Pw	1.90	8	407	23¼	22¾	23⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	15¼	AmFin	1.10	9	17	18¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	21⅝	AFstF	pf .50		2100	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
28⅝	21⅛	AGeBd	1.96e		59	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅜	AGnCv	1.56e	64	56	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅞	A Grins	.60	5	61	14	14	14	
31⅛	21⅜	A Gin	pf.60		46	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	10	AmHoist	.60	6	12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
46¾	36½	A Home	.88	20	402	39⅝	38⅜	39⅛	— ⅛
8⅜	1⅝	A Home	pf 2			2	2	2	
55¾	35⅜	AmHosp	.28	25	165	38⅞	37¾	38	— ⅛
11⅞	6¼	AmInvsm	.60	9	32	6¾	6¾	6¾	
29⅞	5⅜	A Medicl	.12	4	686	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	7	A Medicorp		3	253	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
39⅛	29	A MNCl	1.50	14	178	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
88	86	A Clx	pf5.05		16	104	100	104	+ 3
9	6¾	Am Motors		5	373	8¾	8½	8¾	
47	29⅞	ANatGs	2.40	7	49	33¾	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	4½	AmSasl	.24p		5	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	10	AmSlip	.63	5	38	14	12⅞	14	+ ⅛
21⅞	17¼	ASmlt	1.20	6	349	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅛
14¾	12⅜	AmStand	.72	5	94	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
65⅞	50⅜	A Std	pfA.75		5	54¾	53¾	54¼	— 1½
19⅜	9¼	AmSterl	.36	10	72	10¾	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
9⅛	3¾	AT&T	wt		68	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
85	45⅜	AmT&T	3.08	10	6845	57⅛	55½	55⅞	+ ⅛
54⅜	50¼	AmT&T	pf 4		238	59	58⅜	59	+ ⅛
90⅛	47⅝	ATT	pfB2.74			90½	45⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
57⅞	47⅜	ATT	pfA3.64			47⅞	47⅜	47⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8¼	AWatWk	.64	5	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
23⅛	13⅜	AWAFpf	1.03		2040	10¾	10	10	+ ⅛
16⅜	10⅞	Ameron	.65	4	20	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
18	3¾	AmesD	.9h	3	10	4	3⅝	3⅝	
55⅛	10¾	Amerek	.20a	7	36	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
51⅛	17¼	AMF	In 1.84	5	224	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	10¼	Amfac	.84	5	221	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
67⅜	32⅝	AMP	.00h	20	283	40¾	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
9	4¾	AmpPgh	.40	5	10	7	6¾	6¾	
6⅞	3½	Ampex	Corp	6	203	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	3½	Amrep	Corp	4	42	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
37	27¾	Amstar	Sug	6	181	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
43¾	23⅜	Amst	pf2.65		9	33¾	33	33	— ⅜
9	7¾	Amstr	pf.68		4	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
44⅜	22	Amsted	2.60	7	7	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
7¾	4½	Amtel	.20	6	5	6	5⅜	6⅛	
82½	17⅜	Anacon	.50	9	92	25⅝	24	24	— 1
29⅞	10¾	AnchrH	1.03	5	20	14	12⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	14⅜	And Clay	.80	8	12	18	17⅞	18	
19⅜	6⅛	Angelica	.10	8	6	x19	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	11	AnsuCo	.30i	6	39	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	8	Apache	.36b	6	25	12⅞	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅜	Apco	.89t		162	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27½	21¼	APL	Corp	3	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
20	9¼	APL	pfC1.06		7	10	10	10	— ⅛
9⅛	4	Applid	Mag		72	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
165⅝	93¾	ARA	Sv 1.32	16	103	98¾	95¾	96⅝	— 2¼
11⅛	5⅞	ArcatN	.14	26	38	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
30	20⅞	ArcatN	pf 2		1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
24	16⅜	ArchDan	.25	17	49	22½	21¾	22⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	9⅜	Arctic	Entr		5	11	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅜	Aristar	.72	5	17	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	14¾	Arlen	Rlty	5	101	16¾	16	16	
8⅞	2¾	ArBest	.40	8	169	3	2¾	3	
18¾	4⅞	Armco	1.20a	6	886	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	25	Arm	pf 2.70		10	28	28	28	— ⅛
31¼	21	ArmsCk	.84	12	105	23¾	23	23⅛	— ⅛
53	16¾	Arm	Rv 1.60	4	57	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
21¼	10¾	Aro	Cp .90	7	35	10¾	10	10¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	9¼	Arvintnd	.52	7	107	10⅜	9¾	10	
63	34⅜	ASA	Ltd .70		60	39¼	38¾	39	
23⅜	22¼	AshOil	1.20	6	69	23⅜	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	22¼	AsdDrG	1.40	6	56	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
23¾	18½	AsdSpg	1.20	6	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
8⅞	4½	Asd Transp			4	6¾		6¾	
11⅝	6½	Athlone	.52a	3	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
23	10	AtlcoMtg	2e	5	21	17⅞	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
23½	14½	AtlCyEl	1.30		77	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
91¾	65½	Atl	RichFl	2.50	25	x120	67	67	— 2¾
67	47	AtlRc	pf3.75			x120	67	67	
19⅞	10⅝	AtlRch	pf 3			13	19⅞	180	180¾ + 6¾
73¼	50⅜	AtlRc	pf2.80			102	70¾	67	69⅛ + ⅜
3	1⅞	Atlas	Corp	40	46	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	ATO	Inc .20	6	47	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
9⅝	37½	Autom	Data	36	67	39¾	54	54	— 1⅜
3	2¼	Autom	Ind		101	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	6⅜	Avco	Corp	2	175	7	6¾	6¾	
4	1⅞	Avco	Corp wt		43	2	1⅞	1⅞	
46⅞	31¾	Avco	pfA.25		13	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Avco	pfB.28		6	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
62⅞	37¾	AveryPd	.25	86	14	39⅜	35	35½	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅜	AvisInc	.40	4	87	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Avnetinc	.20	4	101	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
65	37	Avnet	pf2.50			40	40	40	
140	59½	AvonPd	1.40	27	29	64⅜	63	63¾	+ ⅛
29	12½	AztecO	1.22e	54	29	21¾	21¼	21½	— ⅛

B

38¾	31⅝	BabckW	.80	32	341	37	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
10⅝	4	Backe	.15e		68	15⅜	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
39	13¾	Baker In	.16	13	65	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
43⅝	22⅜	BakerOil	1.20	7	32	31½	30¾	31⅛	
17¼	11	BaldDH	.40	5	6	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
9½	8⅜	BaltCp	.50	4	31	9½	9	9¼	— ⅛
81½	21¾	BaltGE	1.96	7	181	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
26⅝	20	BanCal	1.34	8	34	26	25¾	26	
43	22	Bandag	Inc	32	2	1530	42¾	39¾	4 — ⅛
30	18	Bangr	pf		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
22½	11¼	Bang	pfl.25		4	11	9½	9½	— 1⅜
42	29¾	Bnk of NY		7	17	30¼	30	30¼	
68	41¾	BankTr	3		128	43¼	42½	43¼	
43⅜	24⅜	BarbOil	.20e		7	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
39½	16¾	BardC	.18a	21	98	22	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
30⅜	17⅜	BarnM	2.66e	4	14	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
9	5⅞	Basicinc			2100	26½	26½	26½	
5⅜	2¾	Basic	pf2.50		2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	9½	BatesMf	.20	11	5	17	17	17	
22	15	Batte Mf	pf 1		3	173	14	13¼	+ ⅛
36⅛	13	Bathind	.30	3	231	36¼	34½	34½	— 1¼
60¼	17¼	BauschL	.42	20	174	43¾	43	43¾	+ ⅛
61⅜	41¼	BaxiLab	.17	46	6	41½	41	41¼	— ⅛
4¼	4¼	BayCig	n.32	6	10	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
25⅜	18¾	Bearing	.32	9	653	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
30¼	16⅜	BeatFds	.65	12	1	92⅜	92½	92½	—11⅛
143¾	102½	Beat Fd	pf 4		192	28½	27¼	28	+ ⅛
47⅞	21¾	Beckm	.50	16	102	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ⅛
44⅝	32⅜	BectDic	.35	24	57	8¼	7⅞	7¾	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Beech	Aircr	5	69	18¾	17½	17½	— 1
19⅜	15	Beker	.10e	12	99	16¼	15⅜	16	+ ⅛
17⅜	9	BelcoPt	.25r	9	99	16¼	15⅜	15⅝	
38¼	15¼	Belden	1.20	6	7	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
15⅞	7¾	BeldHe	.30b	11	49	9⅝	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
56⅜	19½	Bell How	.84	6	95	21⅜	20	20⅛	— 1⅛
23	11⅜	BemisCo	.80	5	28	15⅞	15	15⅜	— ⅛
51½	22⅝	Bendix	1.60		89	24⅜	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
76½	41	Bendix	pf3		14	43	41	43	+ 2
53	22	BentCp	1.25	6	140	24⅝	23⅜	24⅛	+ ⅛
233	101	Benef	pf5.50		2300	51	50	51	+ 1
61	49	Benef	pf4.50		9	58	55	57½	+ 1
112½	53	Benef	pf4.30		210	28	28	28	— ½
35½	27	Bnfl	Spf2.50		202	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
57⅜	2¼	Bonguet		4	968	8½	8½	8	— ⅛
		Benguet	fn		51	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	
22⅜	7¾	Berkey	.05e	4	601	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	24⅜	BethSt	1.60	6	83	46½	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	33½	BgThre	.60b	18	130	98⅜	94¼	95½	— 3⅛
127	93	BlackD	1.08	36	4	34	5⅝	5¼	5¾ — ⅛
13	4⅞	BlairJhn	.48	4	18	12⅜	12½	12½	
21⅜	12½	BlissLau	1b	7	45	8¼	8	8	
17	5¼	BlockHR	.32	7	92	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
38	12⅛	BlueBell	.65a	5	99	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
5⅝	2¾	Bobbie	Brks	4	20	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
25⅞	10⅝	Boeing	.40	5	202	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	BoiseCas	.25	5	292	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5¾	Bond	Ind		10	4	3⅞	3⅞	
7⅝	3⅝	Bondstk			2	6		6	
39	25⅝	BkMnh	1.44	6	31	14⅝	14	14⅜	— ⅛
31¾	19	Borden	1.20	9	200	21½	21	21½	— ⅛
26⅛	16⅝	BrgWar	1.35	5	142	19¼	18¾	19	+ ⅛
6	2¼	Bormans			87	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
59⅛	24¾	BosEd	2.44	8	67	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
21	10¼	Bourns	Inc	7	6	15½	15	15	
16⅛	8¼	Brantff	Int	7	162	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
42⅞	37	Briggs	1.20	10	49	39¾	38	39⅛	+ ⅛
37⅜	22⅝	BrlsMy	1.32	15	186	49	46⅝	47	— 2
45⅝	32⅜	BrlsM	pf 2		17	32⅞	32½	32½	+ ⅛
66⅛	19¾	BrlPt	.27e	9	702	16¼	10⅛	13⅛	
		BrlPt	fn.37e		6	12	12	12	
40⅛	21¾	BdwyHal	.80	11	64	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
72⅜	43½	BdwyHl	pf 2		19	47½	41¼	41⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	9⅛	BrkwyGl	.75	4	30	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
22⅞	13⅝	BkyUG	1.72	8	30	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	7	Brnom	Co	5	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	21	BrnGrp	1.40	6	25	23⅞	23½	23½	— 1
9⅛	7¾	BwnShp	.20	7	22	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
53	10½	BrwnFer	.12	13	129	12¾	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	16¼	Brunswk	.72	6	x191	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
81	57¼	BrushW	.48	7	5	77¼	73¼	77½	— 3½
24⅝	17¾	BTAU	2.72e	7	15	19⅛	19⅛	19¾	+ ⅛
60¾	23⅞	BukyEr	1.20	22	149	52½	52	52¼	+ ⅛

C

40⅞	22¾	Cabot Cp	.92	6	67	25¾	25	25¼	— ⅛
8¼	4⅞	Cadence	Ind	2	68	5	5	5⅛	
5¼	2¼	Caesars	Wrl	3	108	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7½	2¾	Cal	Finanl	5	12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	16⅞	CalPutr	1.32	5	27	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
13	6⅝	CallahM	.34f	17	108	11⅛	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
32	10⅜	CamB	2.52a	4	41	72⅝	71	72¼	+ ⅛
7¾	3⅝	CampR	.56a	22	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
35	27⅛	CampS	1.16	12	80	29⅝	29	29¼	
19⅝	13⅞	CdnPac	.77e	10	x54	16	15⅞	16	+ ½
16⅜	12	CanalP	1.10	9	7	12	12	12	
62½	30½	CapCit	Com	12	196	38	36	37	
27⅛	17	CapMt	2.57a	6	17	16⅛	17⅛	16⅞	— ⅛
73⅛	37¼	Carbrn	1.40	7	35	42½	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	¼	Carling	OKe	29	3	3¼	2⅞	3	
26	16⅝	Carlisle	.48	5	6	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
82	60⅝	CaroC&Oh	5		x160	63	63⅜	63	+ ⅛
14⅜	9	CaroFrg	.40	6	23	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
21⅜	19	CarcPw	1.40	7	2	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
30½	20	CarTec	1.30	7	12	27	26	26⅛	— ⅛
32⅜	12⅛	CarrCo	.52	7	174	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
35¼	5⅝	Carrr	pf2.25		x168	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
27¼	½	CarlWa	.80a	11	87	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
13	9½	CascNGs	.92	6	5	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
18⅞	12⅛	Castlec	.60b	8	38	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	
77⅝	50¾	CaterTr	1.60	14	202	61	60¼	61	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅝	Cavngh	Cm	2	161	2¼	2	2	
6⅜	1¼	CC	Corp		54	2½	2½	2½	
16	5	CCI	Cp pf		53	12½	11¾	12	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Ceco	Cp	5	53	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
48¾	35	Celanese	2	5	181	37¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
25⅝	9⅜	Celin	pfA4.50		3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅝	9⅝	Cencolnc	.20	8	131	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
28⅜	10	Cenlex	.12e	10	21	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
21⅝	20½	CenHud	1.72	6	7	23⅜	20½	20½	— ⅛
15¼	11⅛	CenIllLt	1.60	8	229	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
65½	5	CnILt	pfA.50		3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
19⅛	13¼	CenIPS	1.20	9	46	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
22	15⅛	CenLse	1.16	8	39	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅞	15	CeMPw	1.34	8	8	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	13	CenSoW	1.06	9	204	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
49⅝	24⅞	Cn Soya	1.2	9	134	37	35½	35½	+ 1⅛
23	16⅜	CerTU	1.04a	11	54	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
17½	12⅜	CertCp		3	23	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	16⅜	Certnd	.60	4	93	17⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	25⅛	Cessna	.80		93	33¼	32	32⅛	— 1
27¼	¾	Chadbrn	Inc		1	1	1	1	— 1-16
39½	1	Chadbrn	pf		1	7	7	7	
23	16½	Chmpint	.92	6	307	16⅞	15½	15½	+ ⅛
24	16	Chmpl	pf1.20		24	16¼	16⅛	16

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

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FINANCE

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As OECD Sees Oil Crisis Impact

By Carl Gewirtz

ARIS, Dec. 20 (IHT).—One of world's most prestigious early ning services on economic rders sounded the alarm to- on the impending danger of al unrest in the major in- rialized states and increased nal and international polit- tensions.

e Organization for Economic eration and Development, an rowth of the post-war effort minimize international eco- ic frictions, warns repeatedly continued inflation coupled the effects of the oil crisis ent a political menace as as the obvious economic to its 24 member states.

the semi-annual Economic ook published today, the D secretariat states: "For first time in the recent his- of the major industrialized tries, a significant number experiencing inflation rates ouble figures, and the pos- y of social and political ten- emerging from real or ted changes in the distri- n of real income cannot be ed."

lking about the oil crisis, the tariat warns that "the cut in ies could, beyond a certain have a very serious impact tput and employment, with quences which go beyond the of a purely economic as- ent."

l, it continues, "if real n is adversely affected, con- over the distribution of hle incomes may increase."

the international front, the estimates that on the basis e price increases posted by oil-producing states last er (and further rises are pated) the oil import bill for members will rise to $15 bil- next year, assuming that es return to normal.

Cut in Trade Surplus

bill of that size "would , or perhaps eliminate," the lion surplus that the OECD ies could have expected to next year through interna- commerce—trade, tourism, ng and financial services o-called current account of lance of payments).

ite the "obsessive" em- nations have put on ng a current-account sur- here is "nothing in hell they to stop the deterioration," ephen Marris, the organisa- chief economist who pre- the report to the press. will be a major challenge to ational cooperation" to take a stride, he said.

n allusion to the economic e of the 1930s, the Eco- Outlook states that "it will portant for countries not to recipitately in reaction to declining current surpluses ncreasing deficits). Coun- e action . . . to attempt intain slices of a shrinking ket, the total current sur- f the OECD area) would arily be self-defeating."

Movement of Funds

OECD takes the view that way or another—if not h some increase in pur- of goods and services then h vastly expanded invest- —the oil producing states ve to recycle their income o the industrialized states. neans that although the account of a nation may deficit, other elements that se the overall balance of its could register large sur-

l now, the current account en considered a major in- of a nation's fundamental ic well-being. A deficit l that the currency should alued—thereby boosting ex- and limiting imports—or mestic demand had to be d to achieve the same goal. overall balance, which in- short and long-term capital has been considered less ive as these flows can be very volatile, with billions of dollars moving into or out of a country in any one day. However, the goal now is to get the oil producers to use their income for long-term investment objectives —buying minority stakes in established companies rather than quick in-and-out securities transactions, and thus reducing the volatility of these funds.

Major countries not benefiting from these investment inflows would be encouraged to borrow funds on the international capital markets—as Italy and Britain have been doing—to artificially create an inflow and thus help move the overall international payments position into balance.

Urges Controls

The OECD does not offer any new solutions to fight inflation. Rather, it repeats earlier calls for controls on prices and wages. The recent increase in crude oil prices could conservatively add a 1 percent increase in consumer prices, it says, adding that "even before the oil crisis the outlook for price trends was extremely worrying."

The only optimistic element in its report is the estimate that "the worst of the food price rises may now be over." The OECD says that food prices accounted for about half the total rise in consumer prices in the first half of the year.

The experts acknowledge that as yet they do not know whether the oil crisis represents an inflationary or deflationary threat. If the supply cutbacks result in reduced output, consumers could find themselves bidding for a diminishing supply of goods and begin to push prices up. Or, adverse effects on business and consumer confidence could lead to a cut in demand (such as automobiles are already suffering) which may entail declines in output and employment.

Next year, even without the oil crisis, would "have been a year of slower growth and continuing rapid inflation" and thus the OECD recommends that governments adopt a "flexible and selective policy aimed at shifting or postponing demand as much as possible" to await developments.

In a detailed analysis of the oil situation, the report finds the United States least dependent on Arab oil and best able to cut energ consumption with minimum impact on industrial output and employment. Japan, follows Italy, Belgium and France at the other end of the scale with Canada, the Netherlands, West Germany and Britain in between.

Taking a longer-term view, the OECD is optimistic that normal oil supplies will be resumed and that crude oil prices will not be driven through the roof. On both counts, the OECD finds that it is in the Arabs' own self-interest to go easy.

"Once a certain threshold price for oil is reached, a process of research, development and production of alternative sources of energy will set in, which may well prove to be irreversible. This would clearly take a number of years, but it would be so contrary to the long-run interests of oil producing countries that they will no doubt feel that they should take it into account in formulating their short-run pricing and supply policies."

In addition, the bulk of their income is already invested in the industrialized countries, as will be their future income. And a severe economic dislocation in these countries would not enhance the value of these investments, the OECD experts note.

Boost Urged For Exports From Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 20 (Reuters). —Japan must promote its exports in order to earn foreign exchange to meet increased payments for imported crude oil, Yasuhiro Nakasone, minister of international trade and industry, said today.

He told the House of Councillors that the value of Japanese exports has increased this year by 30 percent but the increase has largely been due to higher export prices, with volume showing little rise. On the other hand, payments for crude oil imports may reach $8 billion a year in the future, he said.

If this happens, Japan's funds for economic assistance to developing countries could be affected, he said, adding that Japan must therefore promote its exports to earn foreign exchange and maintain a balance-of-payments equilibrium.

Belgian Stores Eye Merger

BRUSSELS, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ).— Belgium's two largest retailing companies, GB Entreprises SA and Innovation-Bon Marché SA, today announced plans to merge.

Subject to approval by shareholders and regulatory authorities, the two companies' boards have agreed that Inno-BM shareholders will be offered five GB shares for every four of Inno-BM.

Together, the two retailers would constitute Belgium's third-largest privately owned enterprise, after Petrofina SA and Solvay & Cie.

A GB spokesman sought to counter criticisms that the merger would create an unduly large retailing unit. He said that GB-Inno-BM (the provisional name of the new enterprise) would have only 7 percent of the Belgian retail market.

Foreign Competition Cited

Also, the spokesman said, the two Belgian-owned companies needed to merge to compete with foreign firms that are establishing in the country. Sears, Roebuck & Co. and J.C. Penney Co., of the United States, have purchased Belgian retailers, and Britain's Marks & Spencer Ltd. has announced plans to open a Brussels branch.

Trading in both companies' shares was suspended by the Brussels Stock Exchange today pending the anticipated merger announcement.

New Textile Pact Concluded to End Import Controls

GENEVA, Dec. 20 (AP).—The world's major textile producing and importing countries today concluded a new world textile accord for gradual phase-out of import restrictions.

It provides for reducing limitations from April 1 for a period of three years and a halt to existing restrictions. Import limitations that are maintained must be justified to a nine-man standing group overseeing the agreement.

Replacing the 1962 cotton textiles agreement, the new pact enters into effect next Jan. 1 and is valid for four years. It was negotiated within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and signed by 50 countries.

Egypt Seeks $200-Million Euroloan

To Pay for Share In Sumed Pipeline

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT).— Egypt will sell $200 million of long-term securities in the Eurobond market, most likely within the next six weeks, to raise the money to pay its share of the Suez-to-Alexandria oil pipeline on which work is scheduled to start next year.

The financing plans were disclosed here yesterday by Roger Tamraz, manager of the Beirut office of Kidder, Peabody & Co., the investment banking firm that will manage the offering.

The interest rate on the bonds has not yet been set, Mr. Tamraz said, but he indicated that his investment banking group had tentative commitments for the entire issue.

The funds will be used to purchase Egypt's shares in the Gulf of Suez-Mediterranean pipeline company—known, as is the project itself, as SUMED for short—that will build an oil-carrying pipeline to bypass the Suez Canal which has been closed since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Another $200 million will come from four Arab countries. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi will each provide $60 million and Qatar $20 million, Mr. Tamraz said.

On Oct. 1, Egypt announced that it had awarded a $345.4-million contract to Bechtel Corp., a privately-owned engineering concern based in San Francisco, to build the 42-inch-diameter pipeline from Ain Sukhna on the Gulf of Suez to Sidi Krer, west of Alexandria.

Greece Borrows $150 Million

PARIS, Dec. 20 (IHT).—Greece's Public Power Corp. has arranged a $150-million 12-year loan from an international group of 21 banks, a spokesman for the banks said today.

The loan, signed in London, is being provided primarily by U.S., Japanese and U.K. banks. The terms reportedly call for the state agency to pay five-eighths of a percentage point over the interbank rate for the first two years and three-quarters of a point for the final ten years.

Sicilian Euroloan

PARIS, Dec. 20 (IHT).—Manufacturers Hanover Ltd. today announced a $100-million 15-year floating-rate loan for the Sicilian highway authority, Consorzio per l'Autostrada Messina - Catania-Siracusa.

The terms for the loan are: 5/8 of a percentage point above the prevailing London Eurodollar interbank rate for the first five years, 3/4 percent above for the next 5 years and 7/8 percent above for the last five years. The loan is guaranteed by the Republic of Italy.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here

Dec. 28, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster (£ per £)..	2.3094	2.311	—11.44
Belg. fr. (A)....	40.53	40.375	
Belg. fr. (B)....	40.47	40.28	+10.74
Deutsche mark.	2.664	2.6585	+20.84
Danish krone...	6.195	6.19	+12.66
Escudo.....	25.35	25.36	
Fr fr. (A).....	4.78	4.79	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.6237	4.61	+10.63
Guilder.....	2.7945	2.799	+15.87
Israeli pound...	4.30	4.30	
Lira (A).....	604.25	611.0	
Lira (B).....	604.87	605.0	— 3.98
Peseta.....	56.7	56.75	
Schilling.....	19.55	19.545	+18.83
Sw krona.....	4.5775	4.5662	+ 5.11
Swiss franc.....	2.193	2.1927	+20.19
Yen.....	280.07	279.96	+ 9.99

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.
A: Free B: Commercial.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

New Gas Find Made in North Sea

Atlantic Richfield Co. has announced a natural gas discovery in a British North Sea exploratory well about 6 miles northeast of the producing Leman Bank field. The firm's London-based subsidiary, Arco Oil Producing Inc., is operator for the Arpet group participating in the operation. The well flowed gas on test at the rate of 60 million cubic feet a day. A company spokesman says the new discovery appears to be in an accumulation separate from the nearby Leman Bank field. He says further testing will be required to determine the extent of gas reserves.

Fuel Cell Project Announced in U.S.

United Aircraft Corp.'s Pratt & Whitney aircraft division has announced a $42-million cooperative program with nine electric-utility companies to develop a 26,000-kilowatt fuel cell as a new way to generate electricity. Pratt & Whitney says the nine utilities have provisionally ordered 56 of the units with options on another 112. An official of a participating utility says the fuel cell is expected to cost close to $200 per kilowatt, a figure he contends is competitive with other power sources. Fuel cells usually require natural gas or hydrogen which they use in a chemical conversion process to produce electric current. Natural gas is in too short supply to be attractive as fuel for the cells, but it is envisioned that other fuel will become available such as gas from the gasification of coal or increased output of hydrogen produced through hydrolysis of water.

German Machines Said Threatened

The West German machinery industry is in danger of losing its position as a world leader because of the sharp pressure of currency changes, wage rises and a possible downturn in world demand, Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nuernberg AG (MAN) reports. MAN's deputy executive chairman Gerd Wollburg points out that his company depends on exports and cannot cover development and production costs from domestic sales alone. The firm's net profit rose to 24.11 million deutsche marks in the fiscal year ended June 30 from 23.97 million DM a year earlier. New export orders in the fiscal year rose 48 percent to 1.033 billion DM, but this included several orders for large plant and equipment to be carried out over several years.

Daimler-Benz Expects Good Profits

Daimler-Benz earnings in 1973 will be "altogether satisfactory," reports chairman Joachim Zahn. He says Daimler-Benz worldwide sales are expected to total 15.7 billion deutsche marks, up from 13.95 billion DM in 1972. He says it is impossible at this point to give exact profit figures, but stresses that the downtrend in the company's sales-earnings ratio continued in 1973. Last year the company had consolidated net profit of 374.4 million marks.

Incident Is Third in Three Weeks

U.K. Finance Firm Saved From Collapse

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ).— A rescue operation was mounted today for Cedar Holdings Ltd., the latest second-rank British financial enterprise to run into financial difficulty.

The disclosure sent a shiver through the stock exchange, where share prices of other finance and investment companies were marked down sharply.

Rumors that Cedar was in difficulty circulated late last week, but on Monday a Cedar spokesman said its position was "sound."

This morning, however, the company disclosed that it had asked the stock exchange to temporarily suspend its listing pending clarification of the company's position. At the time of the suspension, the shares were quoted at 12 pence, compared with their 1973 high of 90.

Cedar said a group of its institutional shareholders in association with Barclays Bank had made arrangements designed to ensure that depositors and account holders can be repaid as their monies become due.

The institutions involved in the rescue operation are: The electricity supply industry pension funds, the National Coal Board superannuation and pension funds, Phoenix Assurance and Unilever superannuation fund.

These institutions hold about 23 percent of Cedar's issued shares before conversion of its convertible debentures.

A banker representing the institutions said Cedar would have been insolvent today but for the rescue operation.

The banker said Cedar's difficulties arose from its practice of borrowing very short and lending very long. Lately, he said, Cedar has had difficulty renewing its borrowings as they fell due because of a loss of confidence in such companies.

Cedar was heavily engaged in second-mortgage loans and personal advances.

The banker said Cedar had deposits and other liabilities totaling about £87 million. Its liquid assets were put at about £15 million.

The institutions and Barclays Bank have agreed to cover the difference, providing up to about £72 million, if necessary, to keep the company solvent.

Cedar is the third U.K. financial concern that is known to have run into financial difficulties in the past three weeks. Market sources suggest that some other financial enterprises may have been rescued by financial institutions without their problems becoming publicly known.

Yesterday, Mercantile Credit Holdings Ltd. said that due to a crisis in liquidity it could not meet its commitments as they fell due. It said it believed that if collection of its receivables were conducted in an orderly manner there was "every prospect that creditors will be repaid in full, leaving a surplus for shareholders."

Early this month, a consortium headed by First National Finance Corp. rescued London & County Securities Ltd. after it had run into financial difficulty as a result of what was described as a crisis of confidence in the financial group.

On the London Stock Exchange, prices of most issues fell. Especially hard hit were banks, oils, real estate and government securities.

Dealers blamed the suspension of Cedar Holdings for today's nervousness. Trading in Amalgamated Securities was also suspended at the company's request pending clarification of its position. Amalgamated is a property company which has stores and offices in London and Scotland.

Meanwhile, there were fears that two other firms, Cannon Street Investments and Bovis Ltd., through its 20th Century Banking Corp., were also in financial difficulty.

Cannon Street, a diversified investment and banking firm, said the operations of its banking subsidiary are different from those of Cedar Holdings, which is heavily engaged in the second-mortgage business. A Cannon Street spokesman said the firm, which holds a large portfolio of leading issues, is in "good shape" and that nothing has occurred within the group to justify the sharp drop of 14 pence to 28 pence.

A Bovis spokesman said that its banking subsidiary had not experienced any run on deposits and that its activities were continuing normally.

Bovis said late today that detailed discussions are being held with an unidentified company that seeks to acquire Bovis.

Japan Airlines Told to Halve Plane Buying

TOKYO, Dec. 20 (Reuters). —The Japanese Transport Ministry said today it instructed three Japanese airlines to halve their airline purchase plans in view of the oil crisis.

Japan Airlines planned to order 13 Boeing 747s for fiscal 1973, of which six have been booked. The ministry said it has asked JAL to put off ordering the remaining seven for the time being, and to defer deliveries of the first six, originally scheduled for 1974, for one year.

All Nippon Airway has been told to reduce its plan to order four Lockheed L-1011 air buses in fiscal 1973 to two and Ton Domestic Airways to reduce its purchase of six Douglas DC-9 planes to three.

Eurco Is Worth...

Dec. 29, 1973

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Eurco was today worth:

DM	3.16493	Belgian Fr.	48.07489
French Fr.	5.68307	Krone	7.34495
£	0.51374	Irish £.....	0.51374
Lire	714.69751	Lux. Fr....	48.07489
Guilders ..	3.31442	U.S. $	1.18684

Market Slips But Oil Stocks Move Ahead

Decision to Allow Price Rise Cited

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (Reuters). —Stocks of several major oil producers posted strong gains on the New York Stock Exchange today while the overall market slipped from early levels to finish in moderate retreat.

Analysts said the oil group responded to the announcement by the Cost of Living Council yesterday that it would permit domestic crude oil prices to rise by $1 a barrel.

At the same time, these analysts suggested that the proposal by the Nixon administration for an excess profits tax on oil companies had no immediate impact on the oils, partly because of the belief that it would not come through soon enough to affect 1974 earnings. There also was a feeling that in its present form the tax plan might not pass through Congress.

As for the overall market setback, however, some analysts observed that there was no selling pressure, but that it merely appeared to be the result of evening-up operations prior to the start of the Geneva peace conference.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 1.46 to 828.11 while the NYSE common stock index also showed a small loss. Declines topped advances by around 175 issues.

Turnover slipped to 17.43 million shares from 20.67 million yesterday.

In the oil group, Standard of Ohio rose 2 1/4 to 76 1/2, Standard of Indiana 3 1/2 to 100 1/2, Atlantic Richfield 2 3/8 to 106 5/8, Marathon Oil 1 5/8 to 49 5/8, Superior Oil 10 to 270, Cities Service 1 1/2 to 52 3/4, and Amerada Hess 3 to 34 1/4. Pennzoil picked up 1 3/8 to 24 1/2.

American Telephone, the most active stock, picked up 5/8 to 50 7/8, adding to recent gains.

Matsushita Electric rose 5/8 to 15 3/4. It said in Tokyo it will raise the domestic price of color television sets by 13 percent and that of washing machines by 20 percent, effective next month.

Steels and motors were fractionally mixed, as were most of the airline and aircraft stocks.

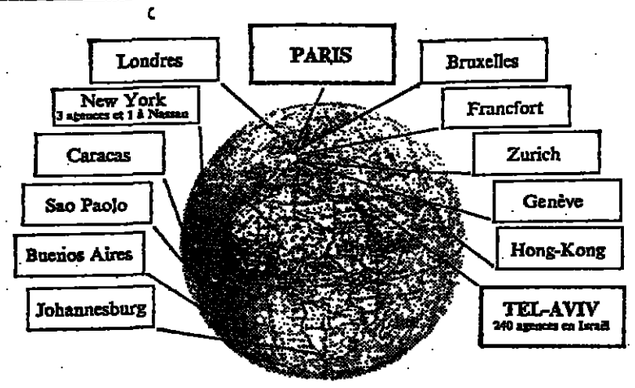
Phelps Dodge fell 1 7/8 to 43 1/4. It said it will make a 12 1/2 percent force majeure cut in January deliveries of some copper products.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.65 to 85.26.

Rationing Won't Curb U.K. Financial Groups

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ).— The British government said yesterday that clearing (deposit) banks, the foreign exchange market, the commodity markets and the stock exchange can apply for full-time operation for certain activities.

Government electricity rationing controls, which impose a limit of five working days in the period to Dec. 30, already provide for full-time use of computers, office machinery and lighting for security purposes. It is intended that similar arrangements will be made when new controls covering three-day-a-week working come into operation Dec. 31.



Bank Leumi Le-Israël (France) S.A

seule banque israélienne en France
filiale du GROUPE LEUMI

30 boulevard des Italiens Paris 9e tél. 824.74.10

UDT Europe Limited, a subsidiary of United Dominions Trust Ltd., London, has acquired 87.5% of Einkaufskreditbank, Cologne

Our Financial Services Department initiated this transaction and acted as financial adviser to UDT Europe Limited.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company OF NEW YORK

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		(Continued From Page 8)						
12¾	8	RTE Cp .08e	12	50	9⅝	8¾	9⅝	— ¼
50½	32	Rubbrm .32	27	29	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	4⅝	Rucker Co		22	8⅝	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
18⅞	7½	RussTog .70	3	152	8⅞	7⅞	8½	+ ⅝
45½	23	RydrSys .30	16	71	26¾	25½	26½	+ 1¼
		S						
7	2⅝	Safegrd Ind	5	35	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
44⅛	27¼	Safewy 1.60	9	184	34⅝	33¾	34	— ⅜
35¾	24⅝	StJoeM 1.60	9	41	35¼	34⅜	35	+
17	12⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	6	26	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
46½	25⅞	StLSaF 2.50	6	52	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅜
15¼	10½	StPaul 1.04e		124	11⅝	11	11	— ⅝
34	23¾	StRegP 1.20	12	192	33⅞	32¾	33⅝	+ ⅞
10⅝	5⅛	SalantCo .24	3	16	5½	5¼	5¼	
20⅞	13¼	SanDGs 1.20	7	91	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
18⅞	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	8	236	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	9	Sangamo .60	5	16	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
22⅞	10¼	SJuan 1.30t	9	4	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
34⅞	22½	SFe In .160a	8	796	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ¼
9⅞	6⅞	SFeInd pf.50		9	9	8⅞	9	
52	36¼	SanFeInt .20	39	49	47⅞	46	46½	+ 1¼
8⅛	4⅜	SarWeSc .30	6	7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅞	11	SaulRI 1.55e	7	61	12	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
16	11½	SavanE 1.12	10	12	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅝	SavA Stp .24	8	39	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	4⅛	SavODr .12e	7	48	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	3½	SavinB Mch	13	82	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	2⅞	Saxon Ind	3	517	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
27⅛	5⅜	SCA Svc	6	49	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	3⅞	Schaefer Cp		56	4	3⅝	3¾	— ¼
87⅝	65½	ScherPlg .62	35	427	67	66	67⅞	— 1½
68⅜	49	SchlitzBr .84	27	133	52¾	51⅛	52	— ¾
139	82½	Schlmbg .60	55	164	130⅜	126⅛	129⅝	+ 1¼
18⅞	8⅝	SCM Cp .40	4	129	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	4¼	SCOAInd .60	6	29	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
21⅞	9¼	ScottLFd .56	4	133	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
44⅜	17½	ScotFetz 1a	7	61	20	19¼	20	+ ½
13⅜	7⅝	ScottFor .60	5	52	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	11¼	ScottPap .56	8	157	13¼	13	13	
28¼	11¼	ScovIlMf .80	4	107	11⅞	11¼	11½	
69	33	ScovIl pf2.50		8	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	ScudDoeVt		22	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
8¾	7⅝	Scud pf.67k		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
82¼	21¾	SeaCL 2.20b	5	222	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
12	2⅝	SbdWA .551	5	129	3⅛	2⅞	3	
15⅝	5	Seagrve .34e	3	27	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
29½	11	SealPw .72b	4	43	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
39⅞	26¼	SearleG .46	22	275	27⅞	26⅜	26⅞	— 1
123¼	80	Sears 1.60e	19	355	84⅜	82⅛	83½	
9¼	1	Seatrain Lin		125	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
66⅞	35¾	Sedcolnc .08	32	40	61⅞	61	61	
26⅞	10⅞	Servmt .56a	4	89	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
12¾	4⅜	Shakspre .28	4	14	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
22	7½	Shapell .0	3	250	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
63¾	45⅞	ShellOil 2.40	11	93	59⅜	58⅛	59⅛	+ 1⅛
35¼	19	ShellT 1.03e	5	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
23½	5⅜	ShellrGl .56	3	45	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
24½	13⅝	ShllGl pf1.40		4	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
34⅞	14	ShllGl pf1.35		3	14¼	14	14	— ½
51⅞	27⅜	Sherw Wm 2	6	43	30⅜	29⅛	29⅛	— 1⅛
18	5⅛	SiegelH .20e	6	19	6½	6⅛	6¼	
15⅝	9⅞	SierraPc .86	7	55	10	9⅞	10	
27½	15⅞	Signal .60b	8	509	19⅞	18½	19⅛	+ ⅜
57	36	Signal pf2.20		28	41½	40⅞	41⅛	+ 1⅛
24¼	15⅝	Signal pf 1		2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¾
54	36¾	Signode .86a	13	68	39⅞	38¾	39⅝	+ 1¼
5⅛	2⅞	Simm Prec	6	55	3	3	3	
28	13⅞	Simm .86a	6	156	13½	13	13½	— ⅛
60⅞	35	SimPat .33a	29	219	36⅛	35⅝	35½	— ⅜
73⅞	35	Singer 2.60	6	235	36⅞	35¼	35⅝	— ⅛
96	50	Singr pf3.50		15	51½	50½	51	+ ½
26⅜	9⅞	SkaggCo .40	7	91	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
72	52	Skelly Oil 1	18	3	64	64	64	+ ¾
44	11½	SkilCp .67p	6	30	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
33⅛	9⅛	Skyline .24	7	154	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
34½	10½	SlaterW .40	6	28	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+ ½
22½	10⅝	SmithAO .78	4	15	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
29	15	SmithInt .22	26	229	28½	28	28¼	+
61⅞	46⅞	Smithk ine 2	14	47	50⅛	49	49¼	+
23	10¼	SmithTr .40	5	22	12	11¾	12	+
25⅝	14¼	Smucker .80	7	12	14½	14	14¼	— ⅛
27⅛	12	SolaBas .60	8	1	15	15	15	
6⅜	1⅞	Sonest 1.66c		17	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	
57½	23½	SonyCp .10e	18	552	25	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
		Sony In.10e		5	25	25	25	
34⅞	25½	SooLin 2.38e	4	18	33⅝	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
10	5⅜	SOS Con .27	4	23	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
25	15⅝	SCarEG 1.43	9	53	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
35⅜	29⅞	SCEG pf2.50		2	29½	29½	29½	
24	16⅜	SoJerIn 1.56	6	1	17	17	17	
20	8⅜	Southdwn .in	4	25	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	20½	Sodw pf1.80		11	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅜
38⅝	21⅛	SoeastBk .76	13	42	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
17⅝	13½	SoestPS 1.28	9	7	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
28½	17¼	SoCalE 1.56	7	301	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	14⅝	SouthCo 1.54	7	709	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
49¼	29	SouIGE 2.08	6	12	30¾	29⅞	30¾	+
66⅜	42½	SoNRes 1.50	9	103	46¾	46	46½	+
45	34¼	SoNETI 2.84	8	22	36	35¾	35¾	+ ½
44⅝	28	SouPac 2.16	10	148	36¼	35⅜	35⅜	+
60⅞	27⅜	SouRy 1.92	14	276	49⅛	45⅞	47	+ 1⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		13	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
35⅝	24	SouUGs 1.50	8	9	27	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
32¼	13⅝	Southld .30b	10	144	14⅜	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
12⅞	7⅛	SwstFor .20	3	72	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
25⅝	18	SwtFl pf1.50		10	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	SwstPSv .82	9	203	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
30½	10⅜	SperryHut 1	3	52	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
8⅜	4¾	Sparton .20a	4	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
51¼	32½	Sperry R pf 3		6	32¾	32½	32¾	
56	35⅜	SperryR .66	14	337	44	42⅝	43¼	+ ¼
32⅛	13	Sprague El	7	37	17⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	11	SpringM .60	5	11	11¾	11	11¼	
38	23	SquarD 1.10	16	138	26¾	25⅞	26⅝	+ ⅛
114⅜	80¾	Squibb 1.62	24	234	86½	85⅝	85⅞	— ¾
31⅜	20⅝	StaleyM 1.40	7	10	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	22	StPoor 1.16e		83	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ¼
55¾	46⅝	StBrand 1.83	13	32	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ⅛
56¾	49⅝	StdBr pf3.50		z100	51	51	51	+ ½
56⅛	30	StBPaint .25	31	17	37⅝	36¾	36¾	— 1⅝
37¼	27⅛	StOilCal 1.70	7	698	32¾	31	31⅞	+ ⅜
100¼	76⅛	StOilInd 2.68	14	502	101	97¼	100¼	+ 3½
81	72¼	StdOilOhio n	34	180	77	74¾	76½	+ 2¼
66½	62⅝	SO Oh. pf3.75		220	62⅞	62⅝	62⅞	— ⅜
9½	5	StdPress .24	4	23	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅜	8⅜	StPrudnt .66	8	30	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	27⅜	StanWks .96	9	17	28¼	27½	28¼	+ ⅜
16¼	7⅝	Stanray .68	5	14	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
25	16¼	Starrett 1	7	8	19¼	19	19	— ½
28	10⅜	StatMI 2.44e	5	140	14⅜	13	14	+ ½
14	10⅝	StatMS .81e		91	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
55⅞	35¾	StauffChm 2	8	18	37⅞	37	37	— ⅜
10⅜	6¾	Sterchi .48b	5	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
37¼	24¾	SterDrug .60	21	400	26⅞	24⅞	26½	+ 1⅝
35¼	23⅛	StevensJP 2	4	76	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
36⅜	22⅝	StewWa 1.92	7	20	24⅜	24	24	— ⅜
21⅞	13⅜	StokeVanC 1	5	54	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
60¼	32¾	StoneWeb 2e	16	272	81	77¼	79⅜	+ 3
13⅞	8⅝	StoneCon .40	6	4	11⅜	11	11	— ¼
44	18	StorerBdg 1	4	53	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	— ¼
15⅝	6⅝	StridRite .65	5	42	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ½
53	24⅜	StuWor 1.32	3	14	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
41⅞	19⅝	SIW pfA1.40		15	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅜
17⅝	1⅞	SuavSh .10p		21	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
33	15	SubnPro .80	8	43	17⅛	17	17⅛	
10⅛	6½	SuCrest .10e		1	7	7	7	
25⅛	14	Sun Chm .40	5	29	16	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
61¾	42¾	SunOil .99r	10	46	55	54	54¾	+ ⅛
52	39⅛	Sun O pf2.25		109	49⅞	49	49⅛	+ ½
24⅜	15⅝	Sunbeam .90	7	64	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ¼
37⅛	16⅝	Sundstrd .80	14	25	27	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
50½	39	Sunds pf3.50		5	41	41	41	— 1
16⅜	9⅞	SunshM .20e	74	64	13⅛	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅝
24⅝	13	SupValu .76	6	22	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
253	201	Supr Oil 1.40	52	138	274	251	270	+ 10
14¼	5⅜	SupmkG .20	7	68	6	5⅜	6	+ ½
40⅝	16¾	Superscpe	5	67	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
19	10	Sutro 1.60e	5	51	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ¼
72⅜	5⅜	Swank .68e	5	156	6	5¾	5⅞	—
37⅝	20¼	Sybron .72	14	20	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
62	40½	Sybrn pf2.40		4	43½	43	43½	
15⅞	7⅛	Systron Don	6	6	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
		T						
58⅜	14	Taft Brd .40	5	64	16¼	15¼	15½	— ⅜
20	5⅛	Talcott .27p		46	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
14¼	5	Talley .60	4	60	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	8⅝	Talley pfB 1		12	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
32¾	12⅝	TampaE .88	8	151	15	14⅞	15	
46⅞	15⅞	Tandy Corp	10	65	20⅞	19	19⅞	— ⅞
23	6½	Tappan .40	3	109	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	6	Technicolr	5	43	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	9⅝	Technicon	47	14	12¾	12½	12	— ⅝
56⅛	29⅞	Tektronx .20	17	36	42⅜	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	4⅜	Telecor .25	4	20	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
20⅞	9⅛	Teledyn .59t	5	341	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
78	63	Teledyn pf 6		4	65	64¾	64⅞	— ⅛
34⅛	3⅛	Teleprmpt	4	389	3⅝	3⅛	3½	— ¼
9	2⅝	Telex Cp		103	3	2⅞	2⅞	
30⅜	19⅜	Tennco 1.44	8	217	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ¼
8⅛	3⅜	Tennco wt A		242	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
112¼	75½	Tennc pf5.50		9	81¾	81	81	— 1½
49⅛	24	Tesoro .10e	11	180	46	44⅝	44⅞	— ⅛
43⅛	25	Texaco 1.76	6	1254	28⅜	27	27½	— 1¼
69⅜	38⅛	TexETr 1.58	14	145	50	48⅜	49⅛	+ 1⅛
40	22⅛	TexGsT 1.64	6	362	23½	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
39⅜	21¾	TxGs pf1.50		2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	17⅛	Texasgulf .76	15	228	29¾	28⅞	29	+ ¼
27⅛	15⅛	Texasind 1b	6	35	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
108⅞	83	TexInst .68	30	343	101⅜	95⅞	97⅞	— 1⅛
39	18¾	TexOilG .01	21	38	19¾	19¼	19⅜	+ ¼
25⅜	16¾	TexPLd .54e	22	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
34⅛	20½	TexUt 1.04	11	456	23⅛	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
31⅛	8⅛	Texfl Ind	2	86	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
34⅝	16⅛	Textron 1	7	54	21¼	20¼	20⅞	— ½
44⅛	28⅛	Textr pf2.08		4	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	19⅜	Textr pf1.40		17	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
22	8¾	Thiokol .50	4	87	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
61⅛	43⅞	ThomBet .64	26	15	45⅞	46⅛	46⅞	
21⅞	7⅝	Thomin .40b	5	39	8	7⅝	7⅝	—
24¼	8¼	ThompJW 1	4	313	10⅛	10	10	—
12	6	ThriftDg .37	6	96	6¼	6	6	—
28⅛	17⅛	TI Corp 1.40	6	89	18⅞	17⅝	18⅞	
43⅛	23	TidwatM .52	17	14	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	+
63¾	25¼	Time In 1.90	6	36	30⅝	29¼	30¼	+ 1⅛
25⅞	13⅝	TimeMir .32	10	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+
42⅝	29⅞	Timkn 1.80a	6	37	31	30⅜	30⅜	—
25	15½	TishRlt .40b	185	55	17⅛	17½	17⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Tobin Pkg		26	6⅛	6	6	
24⅛	12	TodShp .20p	18	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	22⅞	ToledE 1.92	7	27	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	+
23⅜	12½	TonkaCp .40	6	19	13	12⅞	12⅞	—
17½	5⅝	ToolRol .40b	8	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
69⅛	28	TraneCo .95	7	39	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	—
44	26	TranUn 1.44	13	17	38¼	38	38¼	+
42⅞	12⅞	Trans W Air	4	162	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+
29⅛	18	TWA pf 2		16	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	—
16⅝	5⅜	TrnWF .16e	3	30	6⅛	6	6	—
17⅛	6⅛	Transam .59	6	528	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
108	71	Trans pf4.50		1	73	73	73	+ 2
23¼	18⅞	Tralnc 1.65e		32	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	—
15	6	Transcn .43	5	9	7⅛	7	7⅛	—
40¼	26½	Travelers 1	9	256	33	32⅝	32¾	+ ¼
50⅞	36⅞	Travelr pf 2		61	39½	38	39	+ ¼
46	15⅛	TRE 1.14t	6	79	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
34¼	21	TriCon 2.85e		83	23⅞	23	23⅝	— ⅛
36¾	31⅜	TriCn pf2.50		3	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
37	21⅛	TriSM 2.92e	8	29	24½	23⅜	24⅛	+ 1⅛
17⅞	11⅛	Triaind .90	5	13	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
21	10	TrianPfc .40	3	102	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ⅜
27⅞	16	Trinity .60	8	51	21½	20½	21½	+ 1⅛
57⅜	16	Tropicana	17	50	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
34⅞	17½	TRW In 1.12	6	109	18½	17⅜	18⅛	— ¼
82½	68	TRW pf4.50		12	52⅜	51	52	— 1½
89⅝	55	TRW pf4.40		20	57¾	55⅜	56⅞	— ⅝
15⅜	10⅛	TucsonG .84	6	92	11⅝	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅜
10⅝	5	TwenCe .15e	6	196	6⅛	5½	6	+ ½
25¼	11⅝	TylerCp .20	4	134	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ¾
		U						
34⅝	16⅞	UAL Inc	10	301	19¾	18½	19¼	+ ⅝
22¼	14¼	UARCO 1.10	6	9	15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ¼
19⅞	13	UGI Cp 1.32	6	25	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
21⅝	10	UMC Ind .96	4	129	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
19¼	7½	Unarco .40b	4	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
37½	25⅝	UnilvLt .84e	5	1	25½	25½	25½	
55⅜	38½	UnNV 2.60e	5	2	39	39	39	
62¼	35⅝	U Camp 1.40	15	87	57	55	56⅞	+ ⅞
51¾	29¼	UnCarb 2.10	6	456	31¾	30⅜	31⅜	+ ¾
41⅞	14	UnCom 1.33	4	93	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¾
18¼	4⅝	Union Corp	10	29	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
18⅝	13½	Un Elec 1.28	8	183	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
105	93	UnEl7lpf 8		1	94	94	94	— 1
87	77½	Un El pf6.40		z10	80	80	80	— ½
62⅝	53⅝	Un El pf4.50		z100	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅜
57½	47	Un El pf 4		z30	46½	45½	45½	— ⅛
49	41	Un El pf3.50		z50	42	42	42	+ 1
27⅜	2½	Un-Fidelity	2	109	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
49⅞	32⅝	UnOCal 1.70	10	1100	50½	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅝
64⅝	46⅛	UOCa pf2.50		208	65¼	62½	64	+ 1
67½	51⅛	UPacCp 2.40	15	204	83¾	82¼	82⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	9½	UnPac pf.47		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
40	19	Unionam .84	7	86	20⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ¼
16	7⅛	Uniroyal .70	6	206	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
105½	88	Uniryal pf 8		z580	88½	85	85½	— 3
46¼	20¾	Unit Air 1.80	5	84	26¼	25¼	25¾	— ⅛
10⅝	6	Unit Brands	6	127	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
15½	10⅜	UBrd pf1.20		16	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
10	7¼	UnitCp .73e		53	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
16	5⅜	UnitFin Cal	4	37	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
31	17¼	UnitGas .92	6	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	25¼	U Illum 2.32	7	11	25⅞	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	UnitInd .24	4	18	5	4⅞	5	
6⅛	4⅝	UnitIn pf.42		4	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
32⅞	5	Unitinn .10	5	40	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	14¼	UJerBk 1.04	6	36	14½	13½	13¾	— ½
24⅜	16⅞	UnMM 1.30	4	34	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
20½	6	Un Nucir		47	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ½
3⅛	1⅞	UnitPk Min		5	2⅛	2	2⅛	
27⅜	12¼	UnRefg .32a	4	13	13	12½	13	+ ½
44⅝	33⅜	USFidG 2.40	9	71	35½	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
39½	18½	USFor 6.65e		38	21	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅜
24⅞	11⅝	US Frgt 1.40	6	119	13⅛	12½	12⅞	— ⅜
27¾	17⅛	USGyps 1.60	5	188	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
30¾	21½	USGy pf1.80		20	23	22½	23	+ ½
25¼	3⅜	USHome .16	1	298	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅜
21⅞	7¼	US Ind .65	3	280	8	7½	7⅞	— ⅜
35½	15½	USLeasg .24	13	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
16⅝	9½	US Rlty 1.36	11	17	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
23⅝	10	US Shoe .95	6	35	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
37½	26⅝	USSteel 1.60	6	449	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ¼
20	11⅛	USTobac .76	9	50	13⅞	13	13⅜	— ¼
23⅝	15	UniTel 1.04	10	162	16	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	1⅝	UniTel wt		21	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
30	19⅞	UnTl 2pf1.50		12	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
34½	23	UnTel pf1.50		1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
15⅛	6	Unitrode Cp	9	62	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
35	23⅜	UnLeaf 1.76	6	10	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ½
25½	13	UnivOil .25e	8	431	13⅝	12½	13⅜	+ ¾
104⅝	69⅝	Upjohn .88	33	201	75	73½	74⅛	+ ¼
16½	10	UrisBld .20p		23	11⅝	11⅛	11½	
39⅞	28⅛	USLIFE .28	14	144	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	10½	USLInc .93e		34	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
23¾	14½	USM stp .60	4	18	17	16¼	16⅛	— ½
33⅜	24⅜	USM pf2.10		1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
20	16⅜	USM pf1.50		z40	17	17	17	
57	39⅛	UtahInt .32	28	302	52⅛	51⅛	51⅞	+ ¼
38½	30¼	UtahPL 2.32	8	20	32⅛	32¼	32⅛	+ ½
37⅜	23	UV Ind 1a	4	x38	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
		V						
19½	9⅝	Varian .10e	11	33	11½	11	11	— ⅜
20¼	6⅛	VCA Cp .44	5	164	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
34⅜	21½	Veedr 1.72a	6	24	25	23⅞	24⅞	+ 1⅛
15	5¼	VendoCo .40	6	26	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
17	7	Venice .20	4	11	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
15¾	12½	VestSe 1.14e		46	13½	12¾	13	— ⅜
35⅞	17	Vetco Offsh	38	87	32¼	31½	32¼	+ ⅞
34¼	15⅝	VF Corp .64	5	45	17½	17	17⅛	+ ¼
20	4⅝	Viacom Int	6	82	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	6½	VictCmp .50	6	52	7⅛	6⅞	6¾	— ½
23⅝	13½	VaEPw 1.18	6	656	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
100	86¼	VaEP pf7.20		z100	87½	87	87	— 1
73½	63	VaE&P pf 5		z100	62¾	62¼	62⅝	— ¼
58½	52	VaEP pf4.04		z100	50	50	50	— 1⅜
19¼	3	Vornado .97t	5	147	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	11½	VSI Corp .52	4	13	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
29⅞	20½	VulMat 1.40	6	12	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ½
17¼	10	VWR Un .64	6	21	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ¾
		W						
58	50	WabR pf4.50		z40	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
44⅞	29⅛	Wachova .76	14	10	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	— ⅛
96⅝	63⅝	Wach pf2.20		1	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— ¼
30⅜	15¾	WacRl 2.38e	6	135	16⅝	16¼	16⅛	+
22⅜	12⅞	Walgreen 1	6	30	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—
57½	49⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	13	8	51	50¾	51	+
18⅝	9	WallMur .60e	3	17	9	8⅞	9	
34⅞	12½	WalMar .05e	15	42	13¾	13⅜	13½	
33½	12	Wang Labs	15	46	18½	16⅜	16¼	—
12	3⅞	Ward Foods		14	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
61½	8¾	Warnaco .80	3	67	9⅛	8¾	9	—
16	8	WrnerCo .30	5	11	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
39⅛	9	WrnCom .40	4	178	9⅝	9½	9⅞	+
78	18¼	WrnC pf1.25		3	20	20	20	+
54⅞	30⅝	WarnL .72a	20	365	36⅛	35	35⅝	+
43¼	22	Warn S 1.20	10	12	34¼	33¾	34	—
27⅞	20	WashGs 1.88	6	20	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+
19⅝	13⅜	WashStl .88	4	2	14⅛	14	14	—
22¾	17⅜	WasWP 1.44	9	28	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	—
17⅝	12½	Waste Mgmt	17	307	14¼	13½	14	+
41⅜	14½	WalknJ .05e	10	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	—
11¼	5	WayGos .60	5	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	+
6⅛	3½	Wean Unit		14	4	4	4	—
11¼	7¼	WeanUnit pf		8	9	8½	9	+
11¼	5¼	Weathrd .40	3	24	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—
8¼	2⅝	Webb Del E	3	89	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—
17⅜	6	WellMcL .54	3	15	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
31¾	12⅝	WeisMkt .50	8	8	14	13¾	14	
2⅜	⅞	Welbilt Corp		81	1	⅞	1	+
29½	19¾	WellFgo .96	9	79	22⅜	21½	22	+
25⅞	16⅝	WIIFM 2.11e	7	24	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+
21⅛	7⅛	WellRG .48a	3	7	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—
18¼	10¼	WescoF .40a	5	18	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—
25⅜	16½	WestclTr .75	8	5	23	23	23	+
63½	54	WtPP pf4.50		z180	54	53½	53½	—
30⅜	19	WtPtPep 2a	5	13	22¼	22	22	
14⅝	6¼	WnAirL .25e	6	277	8⅞	8½	8¾	+
37⅛	22¾	WnBnc 1.40	7	146	24⅝	23½	23⅞	+
14½	6½	Wn Pac Ind	7	252	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	
13	12	WnPub .60	4	9	12	11⅞	12	—
49⅛	10	WUnion 1.40	7	442	13⅞	13	13⅛	—
99	39¾	WnUn pf4.60		28	46½	42	42	—
110¼	42½	WnUn pf4.90		4	46¼	46	46	
47⅜	29⅞	WestgEl .97	14	261	33	32	32¼	—
64	54	Wst E pf3.80		z200	56	55¼	55¼	+
40⅞	19⅝	Wstvco 1.10	7	123	31	30⅛	30⅛	—
31¾	15⅞	Weybrg 1.28	4	10	17	16⅜	16⅜	—
40¾	34⅞	Weyerhr .80	15	488	37¾	36¾	37¼	+
23¼	9⅜	WhelFry .40	10	36	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—
21⅝	10¼	WheelPitt St	6	24	13⅝	12¾	13⅝	+
64⅝	54	WhelPit pf 6		z10	56	56	56	+
53½	43	WhelPit pf 5		250	46	46	46	+
37½	23¼	Whirlpol .80	11	120	26½	25½	25½	+
21⅞	9⅝	WhitCon .60	3	189	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
45	39	WhiCo pfA 3		1	40	40	40	+
41½	34	WhitC pfC 3		3	37	36½	37	+
16	8⅝	White Motor	5	55	9	8⅝	8¾	—
7⅜	2	Whittaker	38	257	2⅛	2	2	
28⅝	10⅞	WickesCrp 1	5	90	11⅝	11¼	11⅛	—
8	5⅛	WiebiSt .25b	5	14	5⅝	5½	5½	
47½	17⅞	WillRoss .48	21	189	31⅞	31	31	—
74	39	Williams Co	16	191	73⅜	67½	68¼	+
54⅛	19	Wms Co wt		233	52⅜	48	49	—
65	35¼	Wms C pf.80		8	65⅛	60⅞	63½	—
41⅜	29¼	WinnDx 1.26	16	19	37	36⅝	36⅝	
27½	3	Winnebago	8	273	3⅛	3	3⅛	+
25¾	21	WisEl P 1.72	9	12	24	23¾	24	+
114¾	105	WisE pf8.90		z200	105	103⅝	103⅝	—
18	14¼	WiscPS 1.24	7	23	15⅛	14⅝	15	—
24¾	15¼	Witco 1.04	6	24	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
7⅜	2⅛	WolvW .05p	7	27	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
19⅝	7⅞	Wometco .50	6	20	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
19⅝	9⅞	WoodsCp .48	5	14	10½	10¼	10½	
31⅞	16⅝	Wolwth 1.20	5	239	16⅝	16⅜	16½	
47½	28⅝	Wolw pf2.20		25	30	29⅝	29⅝	
7⅝	3½	World Arwy	5	23	4⅛	4	4	—
68½	52	Wrigly 2.40a	10	10	53	53	53	—
17⅛	6⅞	Wurlitzr .80	11	38	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅞	2½	Wyly Corp		152	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
		X-Y-Z						
170	115	XeroxCp 1	34	469	126¾	122⅝	124¼	—
28½	14½	Xtra 1.57t	4	190	16⅜	16	16⅛	—
14⅞	9¼	YngStDr .60	8	8	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—
43½	18¾	ZaleCorp .72	6	144	15⅜	14⅝	15¼	+
35	13½	Zale pfA .80		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+
37¼	19¼	Zapata .10e	6	41	29½	28¼	28¾	
29⅝	4⅝	Zayre Corp	2	94	5	4⅞	5	+
56	24⅝	ZenithR 1.52	7	405	25¼	23⅞	24⅝	—
20⅞	8¼	Zurn Ind .28	8	28	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the [foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last] quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or [extra] dividends or payments not designated as regular [are] identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus [stock] dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or pa[id in] preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after [stock] dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this [year,] an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—[New] issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, def[erred] or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Dec[lared] or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock divi[dend]. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated [cash] value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and [sales] in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Wi[thout] warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distrib[uted]. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorgan[ized] under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed [by] such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to int[erest] equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include cha[nges] in latest day's trading.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 20, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
7074	Abitibi	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
450	Acklands	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
620	Acres Ltd	$10⅝	10	10¼	+ ⅛
700	Agnico E	610	600	600	—15
300	Agra Ind	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
4391	Alta Gas T	$9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
400	Alta Nat	$16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
900	Algo Cent	$12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
500	Alliance B	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1400	Alminex	650	640	640	—16
825	Argus C pr	$11¾	11¾	11¾	
2500	Atco A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
300	Banister C	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
4497	Bank N S	$35⅝	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
1460	Baton B	$7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
14675	Bell Canad	$39⅜	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
6800	Bethm	$13	13	13	— ¼
6300	Block Bros	355	350	350	— 5
4156	Bovis Cor	175	170	175	+ 5
4835	BP Can	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1500	Bralor Res	140	140	140	+ 5
4900	Bramalea	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
5376	Brameda	38	35	36	
5200	Brenda M	720	700	700	—10
7100	BC Forest	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
1375	BC Phone	$49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
4000	Brunswk	510	495	500	
650	Budd Auto	$9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
1200	Burns Fds	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
13268	Cad Dev	$14	14	14	
1108	Cal Pow	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
35800	Camflo	$12⅛	11⅞	12	
250	Campeau A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
350	C Pakrs C	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
800	Can Perm	$18¼	18	18	— ¼
3900	C Tung	270	255	270	
950	C Cablesy	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3290	C Imp Bank	$27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
14497	C Ind Gas	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
600	CIL	$18	17¾	18	+ ¼
1255	Cdn Tire A	$46¼	46	46¼	
900	C Utilies	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
700	Candel Oil	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
4750	Cassiar	985	950	950	—40
2325	Celanese	5	490	490	
2400	Chemaloy	212	202	205	— 4
2250	Chieftan D	860	850	860	—15
1480	C Holiday I	$7⅛	7	7	
7600	Con Bldg	250	245	245	
4400	C Rambier	240	239	240	— 8
8245	Con Distrb	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
4455	Cons Gas	$15	14⅞	15	
900	Conwest	390	375	375	— 5
3700	Craigmt	620	610	620	+ 5
7525	Crush Intl	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
1323	Denison	$45⅛	45¼	45⅛	— ⅛
8900	Dicknsn	400	370	390	
1794	Dofasco	$29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
400	Dom Store	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
150	Dupont	$24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
1850	Dylex L A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11455	Electro Ild	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
2500	Falcon C	$11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
2275	Fed Ind Ltd	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
4809	Falcon	$60	58⅝	60	+ 1
800	Francana	$10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
900	Fruehauf	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
16600	Gnt Mascot	176	165	165	— 5
3550	Gibraltar	995	980	990	
300	Goodyer	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
435	Granduc	320	320	320	—10
40	Grenisle	840	840	840	
1250	Gt Collsds	835	825	825	—25
2785	GL Paper	$22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
230	Gr Plains	$25⅛	25	25⅛	
250	Gt W Life	$56⅛	58	58	+ ⅛
610	Greyhnd	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
2725	Guar Trst	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
2900	Hambro C	415	400	400	— 5
514	Hawker S	470	465	470	— 5
1106	Hayes D A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7300	Houston O	260	255	259	— 1
4535	H Bay Co	$17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
2850	Huron Eri	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
8910	IAC	$16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
430	Inglis	$11⅛	11	11	— 1¼
3555	Inland Gas	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
17104	Intpr Pipe	$20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
2050	Int Mogul	820	805	820	+ 5
6300	Inv Grp A	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
400	Jannock	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
20750	Kaiser Re	390	380	390	+10
45375	Kaps Tian	425	385	415	—35
53	Kelsey H	$9	9	9	
2950	Kerr Addd	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4150	Koffler	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7089	Labatt A	$20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
700	Lab Min	$40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
900	Laura Sec	400	385	385	—10
400	Lob Co A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
200	Loeb M	345	345	345	
600	Mclan H A	$9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
3758	MB Ltd	$30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅜
7000	Mattgmi	$29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
1050	McGraw H	370	350	350	—20
775	Met Stores	$11	11	11	
9300	Microsyst	5	475	475	—25
3115	Moore	$49⅛	48	49	+ 1
500	Murphy	$8	8	8	— ⅛
700	Nat Trust	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
8528	Norafda A	$47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
2200	Orchan	440	430	435	+40
471	OSF Ind	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7775	Oshawa A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
20300	Pamour	730	700	700	+16
3475	PanCan P	$10	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
700	Patino N V	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6200	Pembin A	360	350	350	— 5
2500	Pembin B	350	350	350	— 5
506	Petrofina	$20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
9780	Pine Point	$29¾	29	29½	+ ¼
2450	Placer	$21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
8650	Repid Dta	105	100	100	—10
1030	Rayrock	85	83	83	— 2
957	Redpath I	$24	24	24	— ¼
600	Reed Oslr A	$9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
800	Reichhold	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
1257	Rothman	$13	13	13	— ¼
20100	Shell Can	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
2900	Sherritt	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
3750	Siebens	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14250	Simpsons	$7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
332	Simpson S	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
225	Slater Stl	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1850	Stat W Can	$7¼	7	7⅛	
1900	Southam	$26¼	25⅝	26	
1200	St Brodcst	$10	9¾	9¾	
4815	Stelco	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
8805	Steep R	171	170	170	
4850	Sundale O	715	700	700	—10
5400	Tara	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1990	Teck Cor A	300	295	295	— 5
2732	Teck Cor B	265	260	265	— 5
100	Teledyne	415	415	415	— 5
1035	Texaco	$43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
15155	Thom Nes	$12	11⅞	11⅞	
10517	Tor Dm Bk	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
325	Traders A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
2555	Tr Can PL	$31⅛	31	31⅛	— ⅛
4088	Trans Mt	$14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
509	U Keno	450	450	450	+ 5
5437	U Siscoe	525	500	525	+20
100	Un Carbid	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
73415	Un Gas	$9⅛	9	9	
1020	Union Oil	$13	13	13	+ ⅛
8000	Upp Can	275	270	270	— 6
200	Voyager P	520	520	520	—15
3300	Weldwod	$11	10⅛	10⅞	
1100	Weiburne	$10	9⅛	10	
600	W Cdn Seed	452	450	450	
1700	West Mine	280	276	280	
600	W Realty	405	400	400	—10
810	Weston	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
1200	White Pas	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
2900	Woodwd A	$16⅛	18	18	— ½
2900	Yk Bear	455	440	455	+10
1100	Yukon C	160	155	155	

Total sales 2,175,282 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
332	Asbestos	$16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
3432	Bank Mont	$18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
1450	Bombard	200	180	185	— 5
200	Brinco	5	5	5	
100	Can Cement	$11	11	11	
100	Canraon	$17	17	17	
3450	Con BusM	$6½	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
235	Con Bath	$26	26	26	
1700	Dom Glass	$11½	11½	11½	
1000	Fncl Col	425	410	410	—20
305	Gaz Metro	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4921	Imasco	$28¼	28	28¼	
350	MLW-Wrth	$13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
250	Molson A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
1300	Phoenix C	290	265	290	+25
4620	Power Cp	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
1100	Price Co	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
200	Rolland A	$8	8	8	+ ¾
1565	Royal Bank	$35	34	35	+ 1
150	Royal Trust	$26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
10050	Steinberg A	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
5920	Zellers	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛

Total sales 855,122 shares.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Anglo-Am 7½-87	87	88
Amax 8-76	98	99
Amax 8¾-86	100	101
ASEA 8½-86	96	97
Ashland 8-87	93½	94½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93¼	94¼
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98½	99½
Barclay 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
Beecham 8¼-86	96	97
BICC 7¾-87	90¼	91¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	98	99
CN PTT 8-86	97¼	98¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
Carrier 8-87	94½	95½
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	98½	99¼
Com Union	97½	98½
Cons. Food 7½-91	89	90
Cont Oil 7-80	94	95½
Conoco 8-86	97	98
Cont Tel 8¼-86	98½	99½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	91¾	92¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	99	100
Corning 8½-86	99½	100½
Cut Ham 8-87	95	96
Denmark 9-82	103½	104½
Denmark 7½-90	88	89
Dow Cor 8½-86	100	101
Dupont 7½-78	98	99
E.D.F. 8½-86	100¼	101¼
E.I.B. 7½-90	89	91
Esso 7½-76	97¾	98¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	97¾	98¾
Escom 8½-86	94½	95½
FinMtgBk 8½-86	97¾	98¾
First Chic 7-80	90	91
Ford 8-81	98½	99½
Gen Cable 8½-87	96	97
GenMills 8-86	98½	99½
GenMot 8¼-76	100½	101½
GenMot 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
G.H.H. 7¾-88	89½	90½
Granges 8½-89	95¼	96¼
GTE 8¼-86	97¼	98¼
Guar Roy 8-87	92½	93½
Haas 8-78	98¼	99¾
Haas 8¾-86	100½	101½
Hambros 7¾-86	91¾	92¾
Helsinki 8¾-86	98¼	99¼
Hill Samuel 8½-86	97¾	98¼
Iceland 8-87	89½	90¼
I.C.I. 7½-92	89	90
I.N.I. 8-87	92½	93½
Ireland 8¼-89	93½	95
I.S.E. 8¼-86	97¾	98¾
Intl Util 8¼-87	96¼	97¼
Kimberley 8½-86	100	101
Klein Ben 8½-87	95	96
Lyons 8¾-86	97½	98½
Mafina 4½-88	92½	94
Metro Est 8¾-86	93¾	94¾
Monsanto 8¾-85	102¼	103¼
Mount Isa 8¾-86	95¾	96¾
Newfoundld 8½-86	100½	101½
Nickel (Le) 9-86	100	101
NorgKomBk 7½-8	88¾	89¾
Ontario 8½-86	99	100
Oslo 8¼-86	96½	97½
Otis-Elv 8¾-85	100	101
OwensCorn 9-86	102¼	103¼
Pac. Light 8-86	94	95
Pekema 8¾-86	97¼	98¼
Pennwalt 8-86	93¼	94¾
Petronor 8½-86	95	96
PhilMorris 8-78	101	102
PhilMorris 8½-86	103	104
Plessy 8½-86	95¼	96¼
QuebecHyd 8½-86	101½	102½
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	92¾	93¾
Queensid 8½-86	96	97
Ralston 7½-87	89¾	90¾
Rank 8¾-86	99	100
Richardson 8¾-85	100	101
S.A.S. 8-88	93½	94½
Scott 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
Shell 8-86	96	97
Shell 7½-87	91	92
St. Ind. 8½-88	99¾	100¾
Sth Africa 8-87	88½	89½
Sybron 8-87	93¾	94¾
Tenneco 7¾-87	92½	93½
Textron 7¾-87	92½	93½
Transamer 8½-86	97½	98½
Transocean 8-86	97	98
Transocean 8-84	97¾	98¾
Transocean 7½-87	91¾	92¾
T.R.W. 8¾-86	98	99
Union Oil 7-79	93	94
Union Oil 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Utah 8-87	94¼	95¼
Volvo 8-87	93¾	94¾
Wellcome 8½-87	94½	95½
Will Glyn 8¼-87	95¼	96¼

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Addressog 4¾-88	58½	60
Amexco 4¼-87	92½	94
Amoco 5½-84	127	128½
Am Tob 5¼-88	92	94
Ashland 5-88	90	91½
Beatrice 4½-92	82½	84
Borden 5-92	78½	80
BroadHale 4½-87	76	77½
Carnation 4-88	70½	72
Chevron 5-88	98	99½
Chrysler 4¾-88	58	59½
Chrysler 5-88	60½	62
Con Tel 5½-88	86½	88
Cummins In 6¼-86	89½	91
Dart Ind 4¾-87	95½	97
EastKodak 4½-88	119½	121
Econ Lab 4¾-87	95½	97
Fedders 5-92	60	61½
Firestone 5-88	75½	77
Ford 6-86	84	85½
Ford 5-88	74	75½
GenElec 4¼-85	97½	99
GenElec 4¼-87	92	93½
Gen Foods 4½-82	79	80½
Gillette 4¾-87	79½	81
Halliburt 4½-87	134½	136
Honeywell 6-86	90	91½
ITT 4¾-87	72½	74
I.S.E. 6¼-89	88	89½
Mass Mut 6¼-87	77	79
McDerm 4¾-87	147	148½
Miles 4¾-93	75	76½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	123	124½
Motorola 4½-83	112	114
Murphy Oil 5-89	157	159
Nabisco 5¼-88	92½	94
Owens Ill 4½-87	89½	91
PanAm 5¼-88	55	57
Penney JC 4½-87	84½	86
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	92	94
Rank 4½-93	68½	70½
R.C.A. 5-88	73½	75
Revlon 4¾-87	88	89½
Sperry 4¼-88	94½	96
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	90½	92
Texaco 4½-88	75½	77½
UnCarb 4¾-82	85	86½
WarnLam 4¼-87	90	91½
WarnLam 4¼-88	85	86½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	97.40	91.31	111.94
Previous	97.51	91.41	111.72

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.— *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.66½	*.37⅝
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.70	*.57½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.80	.31
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	132.00	126.00
Iron 2, Fdry. Phila., ton.	75-76	42-43
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	18-19	14½-16
Lead, spot, lb.	16½-19	14½-15
Copper elec., lb.	68.15-69¼	50½-¾
Tin (Straits), lb	3.74½	1.78½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	28-33	18
Silver N.Y., oz.	3.22	2.03⅝
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	864.9	476.6

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 20, 1973

World sugar No. 11: March 12.55-45, May 11.54-46, July 10.65-68, Sept. 10.07-02, Oct. 9.75-78, March 8.96.

Wool: July 230.0 b, Oct. 226.0 b.

Cocoa: March 54.95, May 51.95, July 50.90, Sept. 49.90, Dec. 47.55, March 46.60.

Copper: Dec. 95.75, Jan. 89.25, March 80.75, May 78.30, July 76.80, Sept. 75.80, Oct. 75.30, Dec. 74.25, Jan. 73.75.

Orange juice: Jan. 56.75, March 56.25, May 53.95-59.00, July 59.45 b, Nov. 59.35 b.

Potatoes: March 8.53, April 8.95, May 9.32, Nov. 5.42.

Silver: Dec. 317.40, Jan. 317.60, March 320.60, May 322.50, *July 324.20, Sept.* 325.30, Dec. 326.30, Jan. 329.00 March 330.70.

b—Bid. a—Asked. n—Nominal.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
March	81.95	84.70	81.75	B84.70	+200
May	80.05	82.40	79.65	B2.40	+200
July	78.05	79.50	76.65	79.50	+200
Oct.	67.80	70.30	67.80	69.80	+ 80
Dec.	62.80	64.05	62.20	63.80	+ 54
March	62.10	63.50	61.60	B63.10	+ 90
May	—	—	—	B62.20	+ 60

(b) Bid. (a) Asked

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT					
Mar	5.14	5.23	5.12	5.17	5.20
May	5.06	5.11	4.98	5.03	5.08
Jul	4.67	4.70	4.59	4.59	4.71
Sep	4.65	4.70	4.58	4.60	4.69
CORN					
Mar	2.72	2.72½	2.70¼	2.72	2.71½
May	2.74	2.75¼	2.73	2.75	2.74¼
Jul	2.76½	2.78	2.75½	2.77	2.77¼
Sep	2.71¼	2.71½	2.70	2.70¾	2.71¼
Dec	2.54¾	2.56¾	2.54	2.56	2.55¾
Mar	2.58	2.59	2.56¼	2.59	2.58¾
SOYBEANS					
Jan	5.89	5.94	5.85	5.86	5.89
Mar	5.94	5.99	5.91	5.92	5.93½
May	5.99	6.05	5.95½	5.95½	5.99
Jul	6.00	6.07	5.99	6.01	6.03
Aug	5.98	6.03	5.97	5.98	6.00
Sep	6.00	6.00	5.93	5.96	5.96
Nov	5.92	5.95	5.88½	5.90	5.92½
Jan	5.95	5.95	5.92	5.93	5.94½
SOYBEAN OIL					
Jan	23.30	23.75	22.75	23.55	23.15
Mar	20.40	21.00	20.25	20.75	20.55
May	19.35	19.75	19.01	19.45	19.40
Jul	18.40	18.90	18.25	18.50	18.40
Aug	18.15	18.40	17.85	18.00	18.00
Sep	17.75	17.90	17.60	17.60	17.70
Oct	17.40	17.50	17.10	17.30	17.25
Dec	16.90	17.00	16.70	16.90	16.75
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Jan	185.00	186.50	179.00	182.50	185.00
Mar	179.00	179.50	172.00	174.50	179.00
May	172.00	174.50	168.00	169.50	172.00
Jul	172.00	173.00	168.00	170.00	171.00
Aug	173.00	173.00	169.00	170.00	171.00
Sep	—	—	—	171.00	171.00
Oct	170.00	170.00	168.00	169.00	169.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

	Open	High	low	Close	Prev Close
SILVER					
Dec	323.50	323.50	317.00	317.00	320.00
Feb	327.00	327.30	320.70	320.70	324.50
Apr	329.70	330.00	324.00	324.20	327.10
Jun	331.80	331.80	326.00	326.30	329.00
Aug	332.80	332.80	327.80	328.20	330.70
Oct	334.00	334.00	329.80	330.00	332.20
Dec	336.00	336.00	330.70	331.20	333.50
Feb	337.00	337.20	332.20	332.20	334.60
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Dec	41.75	41.95	41.02	a41.30	b40.95
Feb	46.65	46.72	46.30	46.30	46.65
Apr	48.60	48.60	48.20	48.30	48.50
Jun	49.10	49.10	48.60	48.62	48.85
Aug	48.15	48.15	47.82	48.10	b48.10
Oct	47.30	47.60	47.20	47.25	47.40

Sales: Dec 71; Feb 2731; April 1186; June 637; Aug 84; Oct 6.

	Open	High	low	Close	Prev Close
SHELL EGGS					
Jan	55.85	56.40	55.80	56.20	55.90
Feb	49.00	49.25	48.30	48.50	48.55
Mar	47.50	47.95	47.10	47.10	47.55
Apr	46.20	46.25	46.00	46.20	46.00
May	44.00	44.30	43.60	43.60	43.75
Jun	44.90	44.90	44.90	44.90	45.30

Sales: Jan 660; Feb 188; Mar 60; Apr 5; May 14; Jun 1.

	Open	High	low	Close	Prev Close
LIVE HOGS					
Dec	45.20	45.20	44.30	44.47	a45.10
Feb	44.55	44.55	43.85	43.85	44.70
Apr	43.50	43.50	42.90	43.05	43.20
Jun	45.70	45.70	44.80	44.80	45.00
Jul	46.20	46.40	45.65	45.75	46.00
Aug	45.20	45.35	44.40	b44.60	a45.00
Oct	43.10	43.20	41.70	b42.40	43.00
Dec	43.00	43.00	41.80	b42.40	a43.00

Sales: Dec 200; Feb 956; April 730; June 172; July 50; Aug 8; Oct 31; Dec 10.

	Open	High	low	Close	Prev Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	59.00	59.45	58.50	58.40	58.75
Mar	58.90	59.55	58.40	58.60	58.50
May	59.50	60.25	59.25	59.25	a59.30
Jul	60.20	60.70	59.70	59.85	59.70
Aug	59.35	59.10	58.05	b58.30	58.10
Feb	54.50	54.50	53.27	a53.27	53.22

Sales: Feb 2292; March 600; May 180; July 189; Aug 73; Feb 5.

Open interest: Feb 4110; March 1311; May 1085; July 1036; Aug 306; Feb 167.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Dec. 20, 1973

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Am Tel&Tel	244,500	50⅞	+ ⅜
Am T&T wt	181,300	4⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil	180,200	20⅛	— ⅛
Clorox Co	165,500	12½	+ ⅝
Bang Punt	153,000	4	— ⅜
Texaco Inc	126,400	27⅛	— ⅜
Gen Motors	121,700	48⅛	+ ⅛
AmT&T pfB	114,700	49⅛	+ ⅛
UnOil Cal	110,000	48⅝	— ⅝
FedNat Mtg	97,000	17⅛	+ ⅛
Berkey Pho	96,800	8	— ⅛
Phelps Dod	94,900	43⅛	— 1⅛
Kennecott	88,500	39⅛	— ⅛
Houston LP	87,800	28⅛	— ⅛
Ramada In	85,600	5½	— ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	17.43	20.67
Advances	678	747
Declines	812	742
Unchanged	374	376
Total issues	1864	1865
New 1973 highs	12	24
New 1973 lows	153	113

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
PacC Prop	24,800	1	
Imper Oil	24,200	37	— ⅜
Colt Intl	24,100	2	— ⅛
Bluebird In	105,700	3	
Prq ldg M	57,900	4⅛	— ⅛
Marinduq B	41,400	3⅛	
McCull Oil	35,200	4⅛	— ⅛
Pulmn Son	32,500	10	+ ⅛
Rex Noreco	28,700	1⅛	— ⅛
Wrhhouse	26,500	5⅛	— ⅛

Approx total stock sales	3,110,000
Stock sales year ago	4,162,475

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
86.63	84.25	85.26	—.65

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	829.49	841.64	820.50	828.11	— 1.46
20 Trn	176.73	180.21	175.29	177.65	+ 1.20
15 Uti	87.42	86.45	86.50	87.33	+ 0.10
65 Stk	260.39	264.42	257.76	260.43	+ 0.21

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	107.80	104.68	105.83	—.38
15 Railroads	42.09	41.09	41.54	+.23
60 Utilities	46.54	45.38	46.04	+.28
500 Stocks	96.26	93.51	94.55	—.27

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	50.52	50.19	50.19	—.13
Industrials	55.13	54.71	54.71	—.26
Transportation	34.64	34.45	34.55	+.19
Utility	34.08	33.95	34.03	+.27
Finance	62.54	62.33	62.33	—.08

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
Dec. 19	339,248	502,386	6,470
Dec. 18	324,046	446,226	7,635
Dec. 17	301,648	397,283	6,444
Dec. 14	320,263	407,939	14,308
Dec. 13	302,922	436,295	19,304
Dec. 12	317,884	452,270	16,490

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	100.1	98.3	144.8	96.5
Brussels	133.25	131.79	166.86	129.63
Frankfurt	103.87	105.06	156.21	102.87
London 30	312.9	318.7	509.8	305.9
London 500	137.93	138.38	217.36	135.32
Milan	105.38	107.10	147.26	95.49
Paris	89.7	89.2	118.3	85.7
Sydney	426.61	425.47	659.27	425.19
Tokyo (n)	295.4a	294.89	422.48	284.69
Tokyo (o)	4165.23	3958.94	5359.74	3958.57
Zurich	304.9	300.1	418.8	291.6

(n) new. (o) old.

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 20, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	267	Matsu El. Wks.	455
Canon Camera	261	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	172
Dai Nip. Print.	261	Mitsubi Corp.	469
Fuji Bank	355	Mitsui Co.	480
Fuji Photo	163	Mitsukoshi	435
Hitachi	160	Nippon Elec.	178
Honda Motor	500	Sharp	286
C. Itoh	685	Shiseido	890
Japan Air L.	1,850	Sony Corp.	3,510
Kansai El. P.	675	Sumitomo Bk.	370
Kao Soap	319	Taisho Marine	375
Kirin Brewery	276	Takeda Chem.	213
Komatsu	231	Teijin	304
Kubota I. Wks.	326	Tokyo Marine	460
Matsu E. Ind.	446	Toray	180
* Ex-rights.		Toyota Motor	426

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-12

Babcok Wil	Hall Frank	Stone Wcb
BayukCig n	Justice Mig	UnOil Cal
CNA Lar pf	Pullman	UnOilCal pf
GIfLIHld wi	StdOil Ind	Wms Co pf

NEW LOWS-153

Aguirre Co	Ferro Corp	PacT&T pf
Allied Pd	FstMtge Inv	Papercrft
Amerace Cp	Fleetw Ent	Penn Dix
Am Fin Sys	ForeMcK pf	PaPL 8.00pf
Ameron	Frueht Corp	Peoples Gas
Amstar Cp	GAC Corp	Ph El 4.40pf
Amstar pf A	GF BusEqt	Pier 1 Imp
Apeco Corp	Gleasn Wks	Plessey Ltd
ARA Svc	Grolier Inc	PotEl 4.50pf
Avis Inc	Gulton Ind	PSEG 4.08pf
Bache Ko	Haw Elec	Purex pf
Bang Punt	Heilexan	Purltn Fasn
Bang 1.25pf	Howrd John	Reeves Bro
Bearings	Hubbard Rl	Revco DS
BeatFds 4pf	Industrl Nat	Rite Aid
Bobbie Brks	Insilco pfA	Roch GasE
Brown Grp	Interco Inc	Rockower
Canal Rand	IntT&T pf O	SavnhEP A
CapCit Com	Ipco Hospit	Schaefer Cp
Cenlll Lt	JerCenP 4pf	Sealed Pow
ChrsCll 2pf	Jim Walter	Searle GD
Cl Rltylnv	JohnsSv pf	Shapell Ind
CinG 9.30pf	Kidde Co	Shellr 1.40pf
City Invest	Kidde pfA	Simmons
ClvEl 7.56pf	Kraftco Cp	Smucker J
Cluett Pea	Lane Brynt	SwsFer Ind
CNA Finl	Litton Ind	Stanley Wks
CBS pf	Litton ptcpf	StatMut Inv
Cone Mills	Loews Corp	Stride Rite
ConEd 6pf	LomN Fin	Sutro Mtg
Con Foods	LomN Mtg	Swank Inc
Consu Pow	Madisn Fd	Texfi Ind
Contill Prop	McNeil Cp	Thom Ind
Cooper Lab	MtrE 8.12pf	Toots Roll
CorngGlW	MinnMM	Triangl Ind
DaytPL pfE	Mohasco	UMC Ind
DetE 7.68pf	Murry Ohio	Un Commrc
Diebold In	Nabisco	Un El 4pf
Dillinghm	Nat Distill	Unlroyal pf
Dillngh pf	Nat Homes	UnJersy Bk
Divers Mtgc	Nat Tea	UnTel 1.50pf
DonLuf Jen	Neptun Mtr	UnivOil Pd
Duplan Cp	Nevada Pw	USLIFE Inc
Duq 7.20pf	NLT Corp	VaEIP 5pf
DuqsnLt 4pf	Norris Ind	VaEP 4.04pf
Eagle Pich	NorIllGas	Wall Murr
EastnAirL	NoIllGas pf	WPenPw pf
EDS	Oak Ind	Wn Publsh
Evans Pd	Occi 2.16pf	WisEl 8.90pf
Falstaff	OhPow pfC	Witco Chem
Farah Mfg	Pac TelTel	Zenith R

Forward Contract Exchange Co. Ltd.

Dec. 21, 1973 Close	Dec. '73	Mar. '74	Jun. '74	Sep. '74	Dec. '74
DJIA 828.11					
Bid	822	823	825	840	840
Offer	830	830	840	860	870
FTI 312.90					
Bid	310	308	305	310	320
Offer	319	315	325	330	340
TKDJ 4165.23					
Bid	4000	3950	3950	3900	4000
Offer	4150	4100	4000	4150	4400

Amsterdam telex: 14102 indx nl.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 20, 1973

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Thursday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.48	4.57
Advisrs	4.19	4.58
Aetna F	7.20	7.87
Aetna Shr	13.24	14.47
Afuture F	8.08	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.50	.55
Allstate	10.56	11.35
Alpha	10.84	11.85
Amcap	4.22	4.61
Am Birth	9.63	10.58
Am Diver	8.15	8.91
Am Equity	4.29	4.70
Amer Express:		
Capit	6.56	7.17
Incme	7.98	8.72
Invest	7.38	8.07
Specl	6.92	7.56
Stock	6.81	7.44
Am Grth	5.15	5.63
Am Insin	4.33	4.73
Am Invs	4.93	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.7	8.51
AmN Gth	1.92	2.10
Anchor Group:		
Capit	3.55	3.89
Grwth	6.85	7.51
Incme	6.97	7.64
Fd Inv	6.74	7.39
Vent	7.46	8.18
Wash N	10.76	11.79
Astron	3.33	
Audax Fd	5.98	6.53
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.25	4.62
Fnd B	6.71	7.29
Stock	5.47	5.98
Scien	3.96	4.30
BLC Grth	9.96	10.89
Babson	10.39	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	6.28	6.86
Bayrk Gr	6.05	6.61
Beacn Hil	7.48	N.L.
Beacn In	9.50	N.L.
Berk Gth	3.33	3.64
Bondstk	4.30	4.70
Bost Fdn	8.77	9.58
Brwn Fd	2.85	3.11
Burnh Fd	9.55	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	11.48	12.57
Candn	20.37	22.30
Divid	3.19	3.49
NatW S	9.12	9.99
NY Vnt	9.98	10.93
CG Fund	9.00	9.73
Cap Trin	9.83	10.74
Centry Sh	13.33	14.54
Channing Funds:		
Balan	9.79	10.70
Bond	8.81	9.63
Com St	1.25	1.37
Eq Grt	7.17	7.84
Eq Pro	2.88	3.15
Fd Am	7.43	8.12
Grwth	4.59	5.02
Incom	6.59	7.20
Specl	1.74	1.90
Vent	7.72	8.44
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	7.32	8.00
Frt Cap	4.51	4.93
Shrhld	6.94	7.58
Specl	6.00	6.56
Chemicl	9.48	10.25
CNA MgemtFds:		
Liby Fd	4.57	4.99
Man Fd	3.37	3.68
Schust	7.14	7.80
Schu Sp	6.86	7.50
TMR A	7.25	7.92
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	8.95	9.78
Equty	2.82	3.08
Fund	9.88	10.80
Grwth	5.44	5.95
Incom	9.32	10.19
Vont	2.64	2.89
Colu Grth	11.58	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.05	1.14
Cwlth C	1.36	1.47
Comp Gr	6.01	6.57
Comp Bd	7.66	8.33
Comp Fd	6.47	7.03
Concord	8.28	N.L.
Cons Inv	10.00	10.50
Constel G	4.99	5.45
Cont Mut	7.10	N.L.
Crn WDiv	5.23	5.72
Crn WDal	5.46	5.97
Dallas Fd	3.05	
Davge Fd	6.56	N.L.
deVegh	56.35	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.04	9.88
Delaw	8.47	9.26
Delta	4.51	4.93
Dir Cap	3.96	4.34
Dodg Cox	14.19	N.L.
Drexel	8.86	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.14	11.11
Equit	3.68	3.94
Levge	13.94	15.28
Spl Inc	7.13	7.81
Third C	9.55	10.47
E&E Fd	3.03	N.L.
Eagle Gr	6.78	7.43
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.21	10.07
Grwth	11.10	12.13
Incom	5.96	6.51
Specl	6.83	7.46
Stock	11.42	12.48
EDIE Spl	17.41	N.L.
Egret Gl	11.25	12.23
Elfun Tr	14.21	
Emer Sec	2.88	3.15
Energy	11.33	N.L.
Fairfwd	7.69	8.40
Farm Bu	8.19	N.L.
Fed Reg	6.84	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.90	9.73
Capit	10.29	11.25
Contld	8.64	
Conv	6.81	
Dstny	6.02	
Essex	7.71	
Evrst	10.74	11.74
Fidel	14.12	15.43
Salem	3.44	3.76
Trend	20.49	22.39
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.11	N.L.
Indust	3.84	3.89
Incom	5.70	N.L.
Vent	3.76	N.L.
FstFd Va	9.77	10.68
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.67	5.12
Grwth	6.84	7.50
Incom	7.62	8.35
Stock	7.27	7.97
Fst Mult	7.56	N.L.
Flem Brg	8.05	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Climb F	7.27	N.L.
100 Fd	9.42	N.L.
101 Fd	7.74	N.L.
Twen F	5.89	N.L.
Fnd Gth	3.97	4.34
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.87	5.32
Incom	10.88	11.89
Mutal	8.23	8.99
Specl	10.82	11.83
Foursq	8.36	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.60	7.23
Grwth	6.45	7.07
Utils	4.07	4.46
Incom	1.74	1.91
US Gov	9.85	10.79
Capit	4.69	5.14
Equit	3.81	4.18
Frkln Lfe	9.77	10.68
FdF Dep	7.93	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.49	9.28
Impac	7.61	8.32
Ind Trd	10.11	11.05
Pilot	7.53	8.23
Gatewy	5.53	5.98
GE S&S	30.38	
Gen Sec	5.66	N.L.
GrthFd A	3.95	4.32
Grth Ind	17.83	N.L.
Guard M	21.18	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.78	4.14
Grwth	5.55	6.07
Incom	6.04	6.60
H&C Fd	8.95	N.L.
H&C Lev	7.79	N.L.
Hedb Gor	6.92	7.56
Hedge 3	5.78	
Heritge	1.48	1.62
Hor Man	16.66	18.09
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.09	4.47
Incom	4.00	4.37
Trus sh	10.69	11.94
Trus un	3.69	
Imp Cap	8.29	9.05
Imp Gth	6.67	7.29
IncF Am	12.02	13.14
Industry	3.01	3.29
INTGN	8.16	8.84
Int Invst	10.78	11.44
Inver Gth	7.68	N.L.
ICA	11.65	12.74
Inv Guld	6.50	N.L.
Inv Indic	2.79	
Inves Bos	10.18	11.07
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	6.97	7.64
Capit G	2.61	2.85
Capit S	6.50	5.09
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	5.61	
IDS ndl	5.16	5.66
Mutl	8.08	8.89
Prog	3.62	3.93
Stock	17.97	19.09
Select	9.18	9.86
Var Py	7.19	7.81
Inv Resh	4.67	5.10
Istel	27.24	28.90
Ivy	6.29	N.L.
JP GrthP	8.65	9.40
James F	15.87	N.L.
J Hanck	6.87	7.49
J Hanc Sl	7.45	8.10
Johnstn	22.04	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.10	4.48
Cus B1	18.59	19.40
Cus B2	19.20	21.06
Cus B4	7.99	8.83
Cus K1	6.94	7.41
Cus K2	5.33	5.85
Cus S1	17.85	21.43
Cus S2	9.72	10.66
Cus S3	6.89	7.65
Cus S4	3.35	3.97
Polar	3.28	3.58
Knickb	unavail	
Knick Gt	unavail	
Land Gth	6.02	7.14
LD Edie	16.80	17.67
Lenox Fd	4.56	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	14.60	15.69
Lex Gr	5.14	5.60
Lex Rh	12.49	13.65
Life Ins	7.58	8.26
Linc Ntl	6.09	6.66
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.36	N.L.
Mut	10.57	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	6.09	6.80
A Bus	3.76	3.99
Bnd Db	9.19	10.04
Luth Bro	9.58	10.47
Luth Inc	9.04	10.02
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.82	8.46
Indep	7.61	8.34
Mase	10.89	11.93
Mass Financ:		
MIT	10.19	11.46
MIG	11.19	12.23
MID	12.64	13.81
MFD	17.00	18.75
MCO	12.93	13.99
Mates	1.65	N.L.
Mathers	8.90	N.L.
Mid AM	4.60	5.03
MONY F	9.03	9.80
MSB Fd	12.55	N.L.
Mut Ben	8.85	9.60
MIF Fd	7.34	7.94
MIF Gth	3.79	4.10
M OmeG	4.37	4.75
M Omehl	8.54	9.28
Mut Shrs	14.74	N.L.
Mut Trst	unavail	
NEA Mut	8.05	8.52
Natl Ind	9.19	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.84	8.35
Bond	4.52	5.05
Divid	3.35	3.65
Grwth	5.78	6.37
Pf Stk	5.97	6.37
Incom	4.05	4.37
Stock	6.17	6.74
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.36	17.80
Groth	9.63	10.56
Side	14.63	15.90
Neuw Cel	4.42	N.L.
Neuw Fd	7.77	N.L.
New Per	10.60	14.86
New Wld	10.67	11.55
Newton	10.25	11.09
Nich Strg	10.09	N.L.
Noreast	14.80	N.L.
Omega	7.09	7.50
One Wms	15.83	N.L.
ONeill Fd	12.03	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.05	6.94
AIM	9.52	10.40
Time	6.02	6.35
OTC Sec	9.15	9.95
Param M	6.15	6.72
Paul Rvr	6.80	6.89
Pegas Fd	4.48	4.86
Penn Sq	6.58	N.L.
Penn Mu	4.61	
Phila	5.72	6.27
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilgm	6.63	7.21
Mag C	2.84	3.02
Incom	8.41	9.22
Pine St	9.89	N.L.
Pine Tree	2.08	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	6.11	6.68
Fund	11.08	12.11
II	8.71	9.52
Plan Inv	8.91	9.74
Pilgrth	10.73	11.70
Price Funds:		
Grwth	15.50	N.L.
N Era	17.88	N.L.
N Horiz	7.85	N.L.
Pro Fund	6.81	N.L.
Provid	3.51	3.84
Prov Gth	7.54	8.24
Pru SIP	8.99	9.83
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.15	11.09
Equit	8.04	8.79
Georg	13.82	15.10
Grwth	9.43	10.52
Incom	7.98	8.72
Invest	8.73	9.54
Vista	9.02	9.86
Voyag	9.38	10.25
Revere	5.43	5.92
Rinfret	12.85	
Safec Eqt	7.47	8.16
Sagtters	2.87	N.L.
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	13.32	N.L.
Speci	23.64	N.L.
Balan	14.56	N.L.
Com St	9.21	N.L.
Seaboard Funds:		
Ad Grt	4.82	4.41
Ad Inc	3.39	3.72
Ad Ins	7.86	8.61
Comp C	4.39	4.81
Inc Bos	5.64	6.18
Lever	4.62	5.06
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.26	3.57
Invest	5.79	6.35
Ultra	5.71	6.26
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	6.99	N.L.
Sel Opp	8.17	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.40	N.L.
Sent Gth	10.23	11.12
Sentry F	11.59	12.60
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.33	3.64
Entrp	5.46	5.97
Flet Fd	4.01	4.38
Harbr	7.43	8.12
Legal	6.18	6.75
Pace	6.50	7.10
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	17.61	9.25
Incom	16.65	8.20
Invest	8.82	9.64
Sherm D	8.05	N.L.
Side Fd	6.41	7.03
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	5.99	6.55
Invest	9.28	10.14
Trust	7.11	7.77
Vent	6.60	7.21
SB Eqty	9.35	N.L.
SB I&Gr	10.00	N.L.
SoGen Int	10.88	11.39
Sw Invs	6.52	7.05
Swin Gt	5.28	5.71
Sover Inv	10.20	11.17
Spectra F	3.53	3.87
S&P InID	5.74	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.30	4.7
Div Fd	4.74	5.18
Prog F	4.30	4.70
SIFrm Gt	unavail	
S Frm In	unavail	
State St	40.50	40.75
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.74	N.L.
Asso F	1.07	N.L.
Invest	1.23	N.L.
Ocean	6.63	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	19.31	N.L.
Cap O	9.11	N.L.
Stock	13.59	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.63	6.17
Incom	7.83	8.58
Sumit	7.81	8.56
Tech	5.91	6.48
Survey F	8.91	9.74
Sync Gth	5.48	5.99
Temp Gt	7.10	7.78
Trns Cap	7.62	8.28
Trav Eq	9.84	10.78
Tudr Hed	10.52	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.48	2.72
TwnC Inc	4.12	4.52
USAA Gt	8.53	N.L.d
US GovSe	9.94	10.09
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	4.46	4.88
Balan	7.32	8.00
ComSt	10.28	11.24
Unif Mut	7.66	8.37
Unifund	6.38	6.92
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	12.26	13.40
Nat Inv	7.14	7.80
U Cap	7.49	8.19
Whteh	11.62	12.70
United Funds:		
Accm	6.39	7.00
Bond	7.74	8.48
Con Gr	8.98	9.75
Con Inc	8.99	9.85
Incom	11.88	10.02
Scien	6.15	6.74
Vang	5.25	5.75
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	4.70	5.15
Incom	3.99	4.37
Lev Grt	4.96	5.19
Spl Sit	2.52	2.76
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.57	7.18
Comm	6.71	7.33
Specl	6.09	6.66
Vandrbt	3.80	4.15
Vangds	1.09	1.19
Vanty TN	5.99	
Var In P	3.33	3.62
Viking	4.97	N.L.
Wall St G	6.71	7.33
Wash M	10.74	11.74
Weing Eq	10.24	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Expir	19.03	20.80
Ivest	8.14	8.90
Moro	10.43	11.40
Trust	10.29	11.25
Wellsl	11.58	12.66
Wellin	10.08	11.02
West B	10.10	11.04
Windr	6.40	6.99
West Ind	2.60	2.85
Westf Grt	6.77	7.36
Wisc Fd	5.13	5.61
Ziegler	9.73	10.63

Eurodollars

Dec. 20, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	9 5/8	9 7/8	—
One Month	10 3/4	10 7/8	+ 7/16
3 Months	10 9/16	10 11/16	+ 1/8
6 Months	10 7/16	10 9/16	+ 7/16
One Year	9 11/16	9 13/16	+ 1/16

European Gold Market

Dec. 20, 1973

	Open	Close
London Fix	109.05	108.00
Zurich	108.50	108.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	106.38	108.19

U.S. dollars per ounce.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Dec. 20, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds lis[ted]. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for th[e]. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$8.19
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$7.90
(w) Amitalia Fund	$7.37
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalor	SF32.50
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$6.09
(w) Apollo (Tempus Inv.pr.)	SF50.88
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$89.72
(w) Aries Fund	$27.28
(w) Asca Corporation	DM10.55
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$8.85
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$5.30
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:	
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.20
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.85
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF914.40
— (d) Conbar	SF551.00
— (d) Grobar	SF840.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF596.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$3.39
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$9.39
— (w) BtF Trust & A.	$9.28
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$9.57
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l.	$41.95
(w) Browninvest	$18.03
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$21.54
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$13.55
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$4.97
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$11.24
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$10.11
(d) Capital Rentinvest	SF972
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$106.35
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$668.40
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$8.35
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$10.81
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$5.19
(r) Convert. Sec.N V	$802.87
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF85.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF81.50
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF134.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF85.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF237.00
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$5.88
(w) D.G.C.	$48.44
(d) Delta Invest Fund	$8.82
(d) Delta Multifund	$8.88
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 8,251
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$2.10
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$10.37
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$12.00
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$9.76
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	
(w) Europe Obligations	LFl.017
(d) Eurunion	$41.26
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$5.86
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$10.12
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.56
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$20.30
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$10.40
(d) Fiducem	BF982
(d) Finance Union	$9.79
(w) First/Fund	$13.30
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$3.89
— (w) Int'l Min. Petr. Fd.	$8.15
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$29.97
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$67.59
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$60.86
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$18.85
(w) Fonsalex Issue Pr.	SF2,125
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF99.10
(d) Fonditalia	$10.87
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.53
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$1.02
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$7.37
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$20.71
— (w) G T Dollar Fund	Berm.$4.22
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l	$7.08
(w) Hansmann Holdg. NV	$4.808
(w) Hedged Investors	$10.372
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobet	$26.03
(d) IOOFUND	$9.90
(w) INGROW	$22.30
(d) Interfix	SF379.45
(d) Interfund S.A.	$10.58
(d) Interitalia	Lire 7,987
(w) Intermarket Fund	$106.77
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.91
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.37
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$4.96
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$46.61
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd.S.A.	$10.03
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	
(r) Japan Growth Fund	
(d) Japan Selection Fund	
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	
(d) KB Income Fund	LF
(w) Keyfund	
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'F.	
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	
(w) Leverage Cap Hold.	
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
++(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd	SF
++(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF
(w) Luxfund	
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	
(w) N.A.M.F.	
(w) Nippon Fund	
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc	
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	
(d) Renta Fund	LF
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF
(d) Rentinvest	
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	
— (d) Global Fund	
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	
— (d) Share Realty	
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	
— (d) Enterprise Fund	
— (d) Harbor Fund	
B.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	
— (d) Crossbow Fund	
— (d) I.T.F.	
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,4
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	
(w) Star Fund	
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.	
— (d) Universal Fund	SF
(r) Talent Global Fund	
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)	
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV	
(w) Tokyo Valor	
(w) Transpacific Fund	
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund	
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF
— (d) Bond Invest	SF
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF
— (d) Globinvest	SF
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM
— (d) Europafonds	DM
— (d) Unifonds	DM
— (d) Unirenta	DM
— (d) Unispecial I	DM
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	
(d) U.S. Trust Invst. Fd.	
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	Can
(w) Western Growth Fd.	
(w) Western Hedge Fund	
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	
(w) Worldwide Securities	
(w) Worldwide Special	

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-div.; NA — Not avail[able]; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Lux[em]burg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — asked.

American Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25¼	8⅞	AAR Cp .05e	5	11	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
10⅝	4¼	AAV Cos .20	3	9	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
3¾	1½	Aberdeen Pet	34	30	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
3⅝	1¼	Acme Hami	105	5	1½	1½	1½	
3⅝	⅝	Acme Prec	5	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8	3	Action Ind	3	37	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	1⅝	Adam Russl	5	6	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
6⅛	1	ADM Indust		4	1¼	1	1⅛	
1·80	9⅞	AdobeOil Gs		36	11¾	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
5⅝	1⅞	A&EPlast P	8	7	2	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Aerodex Inc		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅛	3⅛	AeroFlo .5e	4	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾+	⅛
4⅛	⅞	Aeronca Inc		20	1	1	1 —	⅛
6⅝	1	Aerosol	4	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅝	2⅛	AffilCap .30t	6	56	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
3⅜	½	Affil Cp wt		34	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
10⅝	3½	Affil Hsp .20	7	11	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
10¼	6¼	AffPub .05e	4	16	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛—	⅛
8⅞	2⅜	AIC Phf .50t	4	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞—	⅛
12	3⅜	Airborn Frt	6	48	5⅜	5	5 —	¼
7⅜	5¼	Airpax .49t	4	13	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Airwick .56	15	38	10	10¼	10¼—	¼
22¾	12¼	AlaMg .60a	8	4	16¾	16⅝	16¾+	¼
20⅝	10⅝	Alan Wood	2	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
7⅜	4¼	Alaska Airl		24	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
3¼	1½	Alba Wa'dn		16	1⅝	1½	1½	
12⅝	5	Alcolac .15e	7	17	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
2⅝	⅞	AllAmer Ind		10	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
12	4½	Allegiy Airl	8	92	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
8⅞	2⅞	AllegA wtO		30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6⅝	1⅞	AllegA wtN		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12¾	4⅝	Alleg Cp wt		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
16¾	8⅝	AllanTR .88t	6	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2½	Allied Art	12	46	3	2⅞	3	
12⅝	7⅛	Allied Cntrl	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
18⅛	10	AlldThr 1.20	4	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Alpha Ind	11	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	4	Altamil Cp	3	35	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
2⅝	½	Altec Corp		56	9-16	½	½	
1⅝	⅛	Altec Cp wt		19	9-16	7-16	7-16—1-16	
13⅝	7	AlterFds .50	6	1	8	8	8 +	⅛
61	46⅝	Alcoa pf3.75		z50	48	48	48 +	⅛
15⅝	7⅝	AlumSpc .44	10	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Amco Ind	14	6	3⅝	3½	3½	
18⅝	5	AHessLL wt		105	12⅛	11½	11½+	½
4⅞	1⅝	Am Agronics		10	1⅝	1½	1½	
8⅝	5⅝	AmBiltrt .50	4	14	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	AmBusP .30	10	102	12¾	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
1½	⅛	ACanMtg wt		51	½	⅜	⅜—	⅛
40	20½	AFilch 2.77e	7	9	22½	22⅛	22⅜+	¼
5	1⅛	AmFitch wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12½	6½	A GerPd .24	4	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
3	⅞	A Girl Fash		3	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
8	3½	Am Int Pict	5	5	4	4	4	
17⅝	5⅜	AIsraeli .56e	5	10	6⅛	5¾	5¾—	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	AMaizeA .32	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	5⅛	AMaizeB .32	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅛	3⅝	Am Mf 1.89e	4	6	34	33⅝	34 +	1
12½	5½	AmMot Inns	5	14	7⅛	7	7	
41½	28¾	A Patrt 1.50	10	9	30½	30	30½+	⅜
10¼	6⅝	A Plan 1.02t	6	16	6⅜	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
6⅝	1⅞	A Prec .05e	9	4	2½	2	2⅛+	⅛
17⅜	7⅛	A Rity 1.06e	8	20	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
1⅛	¼	AmRityT wt		4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8⅝	2½	Am Recreat	3	61	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12½	4½	A SafeE .36t	3	61	5	4⅞	4⅞	
12½	3	A Techl .7e	3	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
13¼	4⅝	AmTrain Sv	4	19	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
17⅛	7⅝	AMICCp .84	5	18	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Andrea Rad		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Anglo C .10e	10	26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
8⅝	3	Anthony Ind	2	38	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
1½	⅛	AD Indust	6	69	11-16	⅝	⅝—1-16	
7	1½	Appl'd Data	5	20	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
31⅝	20	Aquil Cs .20	22	37	24½	23⅝	24½+	1
1½	9-16	Argus Inc		3	⅝	9-16	⅝+	⅛
20¾	10⅜	Arz CL .10e	8	27	12⅛	10½	12½—	⅛
12⅛	7⅝	ArzCol pf.48		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
34	19⅝	ArkLGs. 1.30	8	84	24½	24	24 —	1
16	6½	Armac Ent	3	37	6⅝	6	6 —	½
12⅛	6⅝	Armin Cp	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Arrow Elect	3	45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅜	7⅝	Arundel .80t	6	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Arwood Cp		8	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
14	8	Asamera O	24	63	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
14½	9⅝	AshlOil Can	18	10	10⅝	10	10½+	⅛
1½	⅜	AskinSv .08t		16	⅜	⅜	⅜	
12⅛	3⅞	Aspro .40b	3	25	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	AssdFd .05p		10	1½	1½	1⅝—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Astrex Inc	5	15	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Atalanta Cp	3	7	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
1⅛	15-16	Atco Ind	14	25	15-16	⅞	⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	AtlcoMtg wt		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
30¾	10¾	AtlC Mt .20h	6	17	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜+	⅛
26⅝	12¼	Atl CM B wt		10	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
5	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		20	1	1	1 —	⅛
29	17⅝	AugatInc .10	24	4	22¾	22¼	22¾	
28⅝	11	Austral Oil	23	57	16⅝	16¼	16½+	⅛
8	2⅝	Auto Bldg	3	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅝	2	Autmat Rad	4	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	4	10	5	5	5	
61	41	Auto Switch	14	7	44	43	43½+	½
8	2⅝	AVEMC .34	6	62	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
45	26⅝	Avondl 1.06a	6	3	29½	28	28 —	2½
34	10⅝	AVX Corp	12	3	10	12⅝	10 +	¼

B

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅝	6⅝	Badg M .50a	4	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅛	4⅞	BaldSec .31e		6	5	5	5	
19⅝	10⅝	BanFd 1.45e		18	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
1	⅛	BangPun wt		8	⅜	⅜	⅜	
30	18	BanstrCtl Li	11	44	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞—	⅛
12	8⅛	BankrU .20e	10	45	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
6	2	Banner .03	3	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	2⅝	Barbra Lyn	4	17	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8	1⅛	Barclay Ind	7	29	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
8	3⅝	Barnes Eng		13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15	7⅛	Barnwel Ind	27	20	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8	3⅝	Barry R .42t	5	38	4	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	BarryWr .32	5	22	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
6	1	Bartell Mod	3	99	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8	2⅝	Barth Sp .27	6	16	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
8	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	14	12	2⅛	1⅞	2 +	⅛
4	1	Baruch Fost		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6	2⅛	Barwick ET	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9	3	BasicPet Cp	10	31	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
12	8⅝	BayrkU .90e		21	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
1	½	Bhavlorl RL	4	32	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
4	1⅝	Bell Ind .08	4	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5	1⅝	Belscot .30t	3	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
27	16⅝	BerSM 2.82e	6	13	18½	18½	18½—	⅛
3	1⅝	BenStMtg wt		30	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
5	2⅝	Benrus Crp	5	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7	2⅝	Berg En .44t	6	13	3¾	3	3⅝	
9	4⅝	BergRlt .57a	6	83	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1	7-16	BergRlt wt		8	½	7-16	7-16—1-16	
7	2⅝	Berg Brons	75	37	3⅛	2⅞	3 +	⅛
12	9⅝	Brg B pf1.16		4	10⅝	10	10	
7	3⅝	BernzOmat	8	16	4	2 3¾	3⅞	
10	4⅝	Bertea Corp	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8	3⅝	BervenC .10	5	54	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	1⅝	Bethlem Cp		22	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
4	1⅝	Beverly Ent	8	67	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7	3⅝	BevHill Bnc	5	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
27	12⅝	Bic Pen .27	31	24	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
21	16⅝	BgBear 1.08	5	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
7	2⅝	BigV Supmk	5	8	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
21	13⅛	BinkMf .80a	5	23	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
14	10⅝	BinnySm .72	7	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
24	5	Bio Dynam	17	61	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
13	4⅛	Blessing .40	4	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
7	1⅞	Blount .08	2	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	
8	2½	Bluebird Inc	4	1057	3⅛	2⅞	3	
1	⅛	Bluebird wt		16	⅛	⅛	⅛	
15	7	Bodin Ap .40	3	16	8⅝	8¼	8½—	⅛
12	4	Boback Crp	85	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
17	6⅝	Bolt Beranek	9	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
33	19⅝	Bowmar Ins	6	37	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
12	5⅛	Bowne .20	6	12	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
37	25⅝	BowVall .10	106	17	26	25½	25½—	⅛
11	5⅝	Brad Ragan	5	33	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
26	10⅝	BradfCm Sy	22	30	17	16½	16½	
8	3	Brnchin .3b	6	7	3⅛	3	3	
15	9⅝	BranifAr wt		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
24	14⅝	Brascan A 1	4	41	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
22	12⅛	BraunEn .44	4	7	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
8	3⅛	Breeze Corp		16	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
15	9⅝	Brewer .40	5	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
5	1⅝	Bridge St		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5	1⅛	BroDart Ind	7	56	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2⅛	BrodySt .05e	5	8	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
12	4⅝	BrookP .16a	7	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
6	2	BrownCo wt		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25	15⅝	BwnFA .40b	10	2	16	16	16 —	⅛
25	15⅝	BwnFB .40b	10	9	16⅝	16	16 —	¼
8	5	BrwnF pf.40		9	5	5	5	
8	3	BTU Eng	15	27	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
6	2¼	Buehler Cp	8	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12	7⅝	Buell In .25r	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
7	2⅝	Buildex .20	2	7	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
18	11	Bundy 1.08a	4	15	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
5	1½	Burgess Ind	27	11	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
12	7⅝	Burnsint .40	6	31	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
36	6	ButtesG Oil	30	148	30¾	29¾	30¼+	½

C

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6	1½	Cablcom Gn		20	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	⅛
12	4⅝	Caglesin A	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
14	6½	Caldor .15b	5	113	7½	6⅝	7⅛+	⅛
12	5⅝	Calcomp	5	151	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8	2⅝	Calvert Exp	18	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	
13	5⅝	Camco Inc		23	5⅝	5	5⅝—	⅛
12	11-16	CampChib	6	27	6	5 13-16	5⅞—	⅛
6	2⅝	CdnExp GO	37	59	3⅛	2⅞	3 +	⅛
12	5½	Cdn Homstd	55	44	5⅞	5 9-16	5 9-16—5-16	
6	2½	CdnMarc .15	11	6	3	3	3	
12	4⅝	Cdn Merrill	16	3	5	5	5	
16	9⅝	Cdn Occidnt	10	5	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
72	41	Cdn SuprOil	52	2	55⅝	55	55⅝	
4	1⅛	Canveri Int		11	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
3	1	Canoga Ind	5	7	1	1	1 —	⅛
8	3	Capital Res	7	10	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5	1½	CapitlFd .12	5	17	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
12	6⅝	Cap Ind .33e	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8	3	Caressa .20	4	60	3⅛	3	3	
75	55⅝	Carnat .88a	15	49	56½	55	55 —	2½
5	2⅛	Carr wt		89	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8	2⅝	Carrols Dev	8	23	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	
30	16⅝	Castle AM 1	3	2	20	20	20 +	¼
5	1	Castleton In	17	108	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
18	10	Castlwd Inf	13	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
16	6½	Cavitron Cp	16	20	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
8	1⅝	CDI Corp	5	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2	⅝	CelluCraft		18	1⅛	⅞	15-16—1-16	
8	4½	CentSec .09e		75	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
12	7½	Cenvill Com	2	47	7⅝	7	7½—	⅛
2	13-16	Certron Cp	13	58	⅞	13-16	13-16	
8	4⅝	ChadMill .40	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8	3⅝	ChamH .02h	7	204	3¼	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
5	1½	Charan Ind	4	7	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
8	2⅝	Chartr Med	4	26	3	3	3	
5	2	CHC Corp	6	6	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
8	3½	ChmExp .20	5	8	4	4	4 +	⅛
15	7⅝	CherryB .24	32	3	10¼	10	10	
7	3⅝	ChicUnl .51t	7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
12	7¼	Child World	14	2 6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
12	5½	Chlor C .44a	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
5	1⅝	Christian Co	8	40	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
20	14½	CICvF 1.59e		4	14½	14¼	14¼—	¼
3	1	CIMtgGr wt		80	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5	1⅝	Cinema 5 Lt		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	⅝	Cinerama		45	1⅛	1	1	
12	6¼	Circle K .26	8	36	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
5	2¼	CitznFinl .16	7	51	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2	⅝	CitizMtgl wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12	6⅛	CityGsFl .50	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
20	5½	CK Petrolm	31	13	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅜
5	2¼	CL Finl	2	31	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5	1-16	Clark Cons	7	8	⅞	13-16	⅞	
12	6⅝	Clark Gr .30	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
12	7	Clarkson .16	6	10	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	½
3	⅞	Clary Corp		18	1⅛	1	1	
12	6⅝	Clausng .40a	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
8	2⅝	Clopay .05r		12	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	1½	CMI Corp	16	51	1½	1½	1½	
8⅞	4¼	CMI Inv wt		64	6	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
12⅞	2	Coachmn In	2	28	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
14⅝	5½	Codesco .10e	9	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
22¼	11	Cofl Mat .56	10	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Cohen Hatfd	5	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Cohuln .15e	5	29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
20⅝	2	Colt Intl	3	241	2⅛	2	2 —	¼
26⅝	8⅛	ColeNat .52	4	17	9⅝	9⅝	9¼—	⅛
33	5⅝	Coleman .44	6	102	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
12⅝	5	CollTow .22e	2	9	5⅛	5	5 —	¼
11⅞	1⅝	Col Coml .20		32	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25¼	4⅝	ColwellC .28	4	41	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	¼
13½	3¼	ColwMtg wt		2 8	4	3⅞	4 —	⅛
44	10⅞	Comb Com	7	57	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛+	¼
38⅞	14	Cmbustn Eq	10	26	14⅛	13¼	13¼—	1⅛
39⅞	25	Comnc 1.20a	14	8	34	32	32 —	2⅝
21¾	7⅝	ComIAlil .30	6	15	8	7⅝	7⅞+	¼
16¾	11⅞	CmlMet .60b	3	2 3	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅝
7	1⅛	Cmmodor		35	1⅝	1½	1⅛	
16⅞	5	CmmPs : Ct	10	9	8	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
30¼	22½	Cm.Sv 1.a7b	6	1	22½	22½	22½—	¼
6⅞	2	Compac Cp	7	48	2⅛	1⅝	1⅞—	⅛
12⅞	5⅝	Compiclm .32	4	7	6¼	6	6¼+	¼
2⅝	⅞	CompuDyn	10	42	1	1	1	
37⅝	17	Compugrp	12	43	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	½
2⅞	1⅝	Comput Eq	8	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	1⅝	Compud Inv	9	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	
4⅝	2	Cmput Mch		7	2⅝	2½	2½	
16⅞	7⅝	Conche .32e	3	6	7⅛	7½	7½—	¼
5⅞	1½	Concrd Fab	12	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
7⅝	2	Condec Crp		37	2¼	2	2¼	
6⅞	3⅝	Conrily Con	11	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅞	1⅞	Conroy Inc	2	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Con Oil Gas	66	119	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
17¼	8¼	ConsRef .20	6	6	10	10	10 —	¼
11⅝	6½	Consyne Cp	11	11	6⅝	6¾	6⅝—	⅛
2¼	1	Cont Mator	7	38	1	1	1	
5⅞	1	ContTel wt		71	1⅛	1	1	
16⅞	9	CookEl .40	9	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
31⅝	14⅝	Cook In .40e	2	24	24	23	23¼+	⅝
19⅝	10⅝	Cook Pt V 1	5	7	11⅝	11	11½	
9⅝	2⅝	CopJar .20a		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14⅞	4⅝	Cordon Intl	11	27	8	7½	7⅝+	¼
21⅞	12⅝	Core Labs	14	7	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
24⅝	14	CorrBik .91a	8	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2	Coll Corp	100	12	2	2	2	
1½	½	ColiCorp wt		3	9-16	9-16	9-16—	⅛
5⅞	2	Cousins wt		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
31⅝	6½	CoxCbl Com	13	16	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
6⅝	1⅝	Craig Corp	3	18	2	1⅝	2	
8⅝	5	CramrE .21t	4	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9⅞	3	Creativ Mgt	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
22	15½	CreolP 2.20a	7	23	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
4½	1½	Crest Foam	14	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
69	48¼	CrossAT .42	25	53	49	48½	48½+	¼
25	13½	CwnCPt .25r	7	19	17⅝	16½	17 +	⅝
13	5⅝	Crownt .20e	3	1	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝+	⅛
22⅞	6⅝	Crystal Oil	14	24	15¾	15¼	15¼—	⅛
17⅝	9⅝	CSECorp .40	4	5	10½	10¼	10½+	½
14¾	4½	CubicCp .20	9	90	5⅝	5	5 —	⅛
4⅛	1½	Curtis Math		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
18⅝	6½	CutlerA .22p		64	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
18⅝	6	CutlerB .22p		321	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	

D

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	2⅞	Damon .20a	3	14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅞+	⅛
19	12½	Danielin .38	7	3	13	12⅞	12⅞+	¼
3⅞	1	Data Contrl		13	1	1	1	
5½	2⅝	Data Prod	6	42	3⅛	3	3	
10	6¼	DayMin .10e	17	39	8	7½	7½—	⅝
5⅝	1	Daylin wt		54	1⅛	1	1⅛	
5	⅝	DCL Inc		15	9-16	½	½	
26	11⅞	Dearb St .25	36	68	15¼	14¼	15¼+	⅝
5⅝	2¼	DeJur Amsc	13	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
13¾	5⅞	Del Lab .05e	4	27	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
7⅝	⅝	DeltaCp Am		20	⅞	11-16	11-16—	⅛
20¼	7⅝	Dlln Fd .50a	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
57⅝	12½	DTalEz .05e	9	20	16¾	14⅝	14¾—	1
21⅝	17⅝	Depsitr 1.38	6	3	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝—	¼
3⅛	⅝	Dero Ind		11	9-16	7-16	7-16	
5⅝	1⅝	DeRose Ind	6	3	1⅝	1¼	1¼—	⅛
34	18¼	Deseret .19h	20	25	25¼	24	24 —	2
16⅞	4	Designcr Jw	5	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
5⅛	1½	Delecto Scal		28	2	1⅝	2 +	¼
41½	7½	Dev Cp Am	2	175	7⅝	6⅞	7½—	⅛
15⅝	5	DevenA .20a	3	77	7	5⅞	6 —	¼
14⅝	6½	DHJ In .10e	3	3	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅛
30¼	10½	DiamM Drll	13	11	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛+	½
5⅞	2⅛	Diebold VC		37	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
28	12	DilterdSt .40	5	17	14⅛	13⅝	14 —	⅛
3⅝	⅞	Diodes Inc	10	5	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝—	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Discont Fab	4	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1½	½	Divrst In wt		10	½	½	½	
9⅝	4⅝	Dixilyn Cor		24	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
52⅝	25½	Dome Petrl	23	49	34½	33⅝	33⅝—	½
35½	16¼	Domtar 1a	11	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
33⅞	7⅝	Donkeny .26	2	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
15½	6½	DownyS .15e	2	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
6¼	1¼	Drew Natl	15	56	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
23¼	10⅝	DrexU 2.23e		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	Drivar Harr	2	4	6¼	6	6	
12⅝	5	DrgFair .40	7	4	5½	5	5	
3⅝	1¼	Dunlop .06e	4	2 1	7-16	1⅝ 1	7-16+1-16	
9⅝	6½	DuplxPd .24	3	x3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅞	7	Dur Tst .25b	8	21	7¼	7	7¼+	¼
4⅝	2½	Dynalectn	16	83	3⅝	3½	3½	
10¼	3¼	Dynell .48t	6	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛

E

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12	7½	E Systm .80	4	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
4¼	1⅛	Eagle Cloth		12	1½	1¼	1¼	
29⅞	6½	Erlschab .36	6	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
9¼	4½	Earth R .12	12	15	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
28⅝	16½	EasonO .10r	19	17	17	16¼	17 +	1
10⅝	3	EslnAir .47t	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15½	10	Easm Co .88	4	1	10¼	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
11⅝	5¼	Eastrn Frgt	5	25	5¼	5	5¼+	¼
4⅝	2⅛	Eazor .04e	5	10	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Eckmar Cp	10	140	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
20	10⅝	Ecodyne	14	4	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞—	⅝
29⅝	8½	Edginstn O	7	7	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
12⅛	2⅛	Edmos .13	3	32	2⅛	2½	2½—	⅛
8⅝	3	Edo Corp	2	17	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
9⅞	3⅝	Edwards .20	20	18	4	4	4	
7⅝	3⅝	Egan M .15e	7	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
20⅞	7⅝	EhrnhPh .20	5	83	8⅛	7⅝	8	
6⅝	3⅝	Elco Corp	3	1	4	4	4	
6⅞	1⅝	Elcor Chm	20	63	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
8½	4	El Hose .40e	4	3	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
17⅝	8	Electrog .80	5	3	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅝	1¼	Elect Assist	4	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
15	5¼	Electrn Eng	6	83	8⅛	7⅝	8 —	1
2⅝	⅞	Elect Resch		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	
10⅞	2	Elecisp .36t	7	36	2⅛	2	2	
16	6⅝	El Tronics	6	6	8⅝	8	8 —	¼
7⅝	1⅝	Empress Int	2	21	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
11⅝	5½	EpkoSh .64a	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4⅝	⅝	EquityNal		43	1	10-16	⅞+1-16	
7⅞	3½	ErnstA .15e	3	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Ero Ind		10	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Espey Mfg	21	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12⅛	5	Esq Rad El	3	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Essex Chem	4	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17	4¼	Elz Lav .09e	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Euthenc .20t	33	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
17¼	4⅝	EvanAr .10b	5	10	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
35⅝	7	Excellnv Co	7	135	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
20½	6½	Execuln .24	10	11	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛

F

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	2⅝	Fab Ind	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	5	Fabien .40a	5	2	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	FabriCtr .04	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4	¼	Fabrics Nat		1	1	1	1	
8⅝	1⅝	FairTex Mil	2	6	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
15½	5⅛	FairNbl .30b	3	9	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	¼
14⅝	5¼	Falcon Sbd	25	28	10	9⅝	9⅝—	1
18¼	6	Fam Dol Str	10	29	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Family Rec	4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10½	4½	Fanny Frm		8	4⅝	4	4 —	⅝
15¼	4	Fash Fa .32t	5	29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	
4⅞	1½	Fed Resrces		54	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	
29⅛	12¼	FedMrt .40a	5	1	17¼	17¼	17¼—	
1⅛	⅛	Felmont Oil	14	20	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝+	
12⅞	3	Felsway .32	3	37	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	¼
9⅝	3⅝	Fibrebrd wt		19	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅝
44⅝	22⅝	FidelG 3.31e	6	x16	23	22¼	22¼—	⅝
19¼	4¼	FidelcGr wt		6	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅝	3⅝	Film Cp .06	2	872	3⅝	3¼	3½—	⅛
3½	2⅛	Filmways	5	19	2⅝	3½	3½+	¼
23⅝	6½	FlltDyn .01e	5	30	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝—	½
31½	9¼	FinSanB .20	3	30	10⅝	10	10⅛—	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Fin Gen .36r	4	21	8½	8½	8½+	¼
17	11	Fst Conn 1a	8	2	12	12	12	
25	17	Fst Dn 2.25e	8	12	20	19½	19½	
4⅝	1⅝	Fst Denv wt		6	2	1⅞	2	
5⅝	2	Fst Hartfrd	9	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅝	2½	Fst Rlty Inv	4	76	4⅛	3⅝	4 +	1½
25	9⅝	FstSL Sh .48	4	17	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅛
18⅞	10¼	Fst Va 1.99e	6	38	12½	12	12 —	½
1⅝	½	FstVaMr wt		24	9-16	9-16	9-16—1-16	
20⅝	8½	Fstmark .24	4	19	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅝
24	8	FischP 1.11t	8	17	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
7⅝	1⅜	Fishman .20		41	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2½	FlagpUn .12e	5	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	3⅝	Flagstaff	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
8⅝	1½	Flock Ind		32	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Fla Capital	5	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¾	4⅝	FlaRck .10e	4	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛—	⅛
37½	14⅝	Fluke M .85t	8	5	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
25⅝	6⅝	FlyTiger wt		20	9½	9	9¼+	¼
4⅝	2⅛	Foodram Sp		18	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅝
110¼	68¼	Ford C 3.40a	4	z1100	68	66½	67 —	1½
12	5⅝	Forest C .17	8	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10	1⅞	ForestL .09t		24	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
22⅝	7⅝	FoxStaP .28	7	49	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛+	⅝
10⅝	6	FPA Co .07e	3	7	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
9⅝	4¼	Frank RI .48	7	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12⅝	5⅛	FrankNu .32	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
12½	6⅝	Frantz .52	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
21⅝	14⅝	Fresnillo .40	9	18	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Friend Frst	12	7	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Frier Ind	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25½	12	Frigitronic	30	95	15½	15	15½+	⅝
19½	9½	Frischs .30b	5	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
9⅝	3½	Frontier Air	4	15	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	FrontAir wt		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

G

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅝	5⅝	Gabriel .43t	5	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
7¼	3⅛	Galaxy Car	3	17	3¼	3	3⅛	
14	6¼	Garan .26a	3	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
14¾	3⅝	Garcia Corp	4	6	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛+	¼
12⅝	4⅝	Garland .30	5	10	5	5	5	
4⅝	2⅛	GaylrNtl .20	2	13	2⅛	2	2 —	⅝
12⅝	1½	Gaynor Staf		210	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Gearhart .24	10	24	10	9½	10 +	⅛
2⅝	1	Gen Builders	11	6	15-16	⅞	15-16—1-16	
37¼	7	G Cinma .40	4	135	8¼	7⅝	8 +	¼
7	1½	GenEduc Sv	2	6	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7⅝	1⅛	G Housewar	3	38	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
9⅝	3½	Gen Interior	6	9	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	2	Gen Recrat	9	52	2⅛	2	2 —	⅝
11⅝	3⅝	Gen Resrch	4	15	4	4	4	
2½	13-16	GResrc .01e		7	1	⅞	⅞—	⅛
12⅝	3½	Genge Inc	4	8	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
3	1½	Genisco Tch	10	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23	6½	Geon Ind	14	229	14⅝	13¼	13⅝+	1⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Gerber Sci	14	11	4	4	4 —	¼
22½	10⅝	Giant F .50a	5	27	11½	10⅝	11 —	½
11⅝	7	Giant Y .40a	11	32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2⅝	⅛	Gilbert Cos		2	½	½	½—1-16	
10½	7⅝	GIT RI 1.20e	7	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅝	2	Gladng .13t	4	24	2⅝	2½	2½—	¼
7⅝	2⅝	Glasrock Pr		42	2⅝	2½	2½	
40	31½	Glatfl pf2.50		1	31½	31½	31½—	⅛
8⅝	4½	Glen Ge .30r	3	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
10¾	5⅝	GlenDls .39t	8	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
14⅝	7	Glosser .24	4	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
20⅞	10⅝	Gloucstr En	4	25	10⅝	10	10⅝—	¼
12⅝	7	Glover Inc	4	1	7	7	7	
8⅝	4⅝	Gldblatt .36	5	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27	12½	Golden Cycl	8	213	13⅝	13	13⅛—	⅛
10⅝	1½	Gold W Mob	4	3	1¼	1⅛	1¼—	⅛
16	2½	GoodLS .15e	3	170	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Goodrich wt		17	3	2⅝	2⅞—	⅛
6½	2	Gorin Strs	3	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
23¼	12⅝	Gorm R .90	5	3	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
9⅞	3	Gouldinc wt		5	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛+	⅛
10	7⅝	Gould IT .92	10	3	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
45	27	Grainger .27	26	7	34	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
12	3½	Grand Auto	5	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞ —	¼
6⅝	2¼	Granite Mat		26	2⅛	2¼	2¼—	¼
16	5½	GrasVa .18e	13	10	12	11⅝	11⅝+	¼
13¾	3⅛	GrayMf .84t	4	35	4⅛	4⅛	4T	⅝
1⅞	⅝	GreatAm In	1	117	¾	⅝	11-16+1-16	
4⅞	2½	GtBasin Pet	47	50	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
16¾	6⅛	GtLkCh .11e	12	45	11¼	11¼	11½	
10¾	6⅝	GrScots .39t	7	11	9	9	9	
25½	3¼	Greenm .27t	3	34	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	GrerHy .05h	5	2	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
18⅞	7¼	GREIT 1.20	7	18	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
6¼	3	GryhdC .20e	4	15	3⅛	3	3	
32⅞	16⅝	GRI Cp .10a	15	14	19½	19	19¼+	¼
11	4¼	Grow C .32b	8	41	4⅝	4⅛	4¼—	½
4⅝	1⅝	Gruen Ind	10	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
1⅞	⅞	GSC En .05e		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅞	2⅝	GTI Corp	10	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	½
11½	2¼	GuardMf wt		2	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
12⅝	5⅝	GuardCh .40	6	1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
10⅝	4	Gulfrd .05e		6	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
21½	12	GlfMtg 1.79e	6	29	12⅝	12	12½	
2⅞	9-16	GulfMRlt wt		16	⅝	⅝	⅝—1-16	
44⅞	30¼	Glf Can .60a	15	26	29⅝	29½	29½—	⅛
15½	4¼	GulfRep Fin	2	30	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
20½	12	GlfSM 2.35e	5	12	12½	12¼	12½+	¼
2⅛	⅝	Gulf SoM wt		8	⅝	⅝	⅝	
35	7½	Gilstrm LD	4	86	12¼	9⅞	12¼+	2½

H

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	1½	Hallctt Hom		20	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10⅞	6¼	HallsMot .40	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅝	4½	HamilCo .30	4	2	5	5	5 —	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Hamp D .23t	2	16	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
10	3⅝	Hamptin .32	1	23	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
14¼	4	Hanvr Plan	27	84	11	10¼	10¼+	1
35	17⅝	Harland .15	23	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
15⅞	9⅝	HartAll .30p	11	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅝
11⅞	1⅝	Hartfld Zdy		79	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
36½	19½	HartzMt Cp	29	16	27¼	26¼	26¼—	⅛
5¼	1	Harvey Grp		25	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
12¼	2½	Hasbro Ind	3	118	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞—	⅝
4⅞	1⅛	HaydnS .05p		93	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11½	3⅝	Health Chm	5	7	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	
5⅞	3¼	HealthM .30	3	1	3½	3½	3½	
4⅝	1½	Heinick Inst	6	12	1⅝	1¼	1⅝+	⅛
15⅛	9⅝	Helm 1.53e	5	40	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅝
15⅝	7	Her Mal .48	4	15	8	7⅝	8 +	½
11⅞	4½	HiG Inc	10	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11¾	6½	HiShear Cp	10	7	10	10	10	
5⅝	1	Highind Cap		6	1⅛	1¼	1¼—	⅛
6¾	3	Hilihvn .23t	6	25	3¼	3	3¼+	¼
7⅝	2⅞	Hiptronics	6	10	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Holmn Ind	4	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
50½	42	Holling 1.60	18	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝+	⅛
2½	1	Holly Corp	10	27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
57½	35⅝	HomeOA .50	27	3	47½	46½	47½+	1½
57⅝	36	HomeOB .50	24	3	43	42	42 —	5¼
23	15½	HormelG .81	11	2	17½	17⅝	17⅝—	⅝
10	3⅛	Horn Hardrt		7	4	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅝	6	Hoskins .75p	3	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
22⅝	11¾	HospM 2.18e	5	25	12⅝	12¼	12⅝—	⅛
3	½	HospMtg wt		13	⅝	9-16	⅝+1-16	
35⅝	6½	Hosp Mtr In	4	18	7⅛	6½	6¼—	⅛
25⅛	11¼	Hbtel I 2.11e	5	29	11¾	11¼	11⅝—	⅝
18⅞	3⅞	HousRo .10b	4	4	3½	3½	3⅝	
11½	4¼	House Vl .32	7	10	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅝
68⅞	28½	Houst Oil M	88	168	57	55½	56 +	1
53½	29¼	HubelB 1.20	11	7	31½	30⅞	31½+	⅛
57⅝	40	HudBOG .80	24	12	44⅞	44½	44—	¼
6	2⅝	Hudson Gen	18	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19¼	6½	Huffmn .40e	7	5	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	⅛
8⅞	2¼	HuntHit .10e	3	11	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
32	17¼	HuskyOil .15	10	70	20¼	19¼	19¼—	⅛
11⅞	1½	Hycel Inc		53	2⅛	2	2	
28⅝	15⅝	HygFd 1.23t	5	4	23¼	22⅞	23 —	⅛

I

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅝	9¼	ICB Cp .34	8	14	9½	9⅛	9¼—	¼
8½	6⅝	ICH Cp .32t	8	3	6¼	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
8½	3⅞	IMC Magnet	6	9	6⅛	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
6⅝	1¼	Imoco Gate	6	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅞	3½	Imper Ind	2	4	3⅝	3½	3½	
49⅝	35¼	Imp Oil .80a	24	242	37½	36⅝	37 —	¼
6	1⅝	InarcoCp .12	4	25	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	IndianHd wt		31	4¼	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
3⅝	9-16	Inflight Svc	18	27	⅝	9-16	9-16	
10⅝	5½	Instron .10e	7	4	6	5⅛	6 —	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Instrum Sys	7	50	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
10⅞	1⅝	IntegRe .19t	3	28	2	1⅞	2	
7⅝	1½	Intrmedco	37	36	1⅝	1½	1½	
1⅝	⅜	Intl Banknot		40	7-16	⅜	7-16	
13⅝	3⅝	Intl Foodsvc	4	37	5	4½	4½	
6¼	2	InFuneral S	4	49	2	1⅞	1⅞—	¼
14⅝	8⅝	IntGenin .20	4	3	10	10	10 —	⅛
14⅞	5⅛	Int Prol .10	3	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅛	1⅝	IntSeaw .30r	2	2	1⅝	1½	1½	
5⅛	1¼	Int Stretch		22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
59¾	29½	Int Syst .19h	39	z1230	39½	35	38½+	3½
8⅛	1⅞	Interphoto		6	2	1⅝	2 +	⅛
18	10⅝	Intrsyst .20h	10	9	11	11	11 —	⅛
18½	9½	Interway Cp	4	23	10⅞	10¼	10¼—	⅛
6½	1⅝	Investm Fla	9	47	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24⅝	20½	InDiv A 1.80	5	16	22	21	21 —	1¼
9¼	5¼	InvDivB .45	5	26	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
8½	2	InvFdA .15e		44	2⅛	2	2¼+	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	InvRlt 1.41e	12	35	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
20½	10	Ionics Inc	16	18	10¼	10	10⅛+	⅛
16⅝	6½	Iroquois Bd	9	24	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
10⅞	2⅝	Irvin Indust	3	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	5	ISC Ind .30	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅝	3⅝	Itel Corp	3	67	4	3⅝	3¼—	¼

J-K

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	4⅝	Jaclyn .26b	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
16⅝	7¼	Jacobs Eng	9	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
14⅝	3⅝	Jamswy .16t	3	24	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
10⅝	5½	Jeannet .48t	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24⅝	11⅝	Jervis 1.02t	4	23	12¼	12	12 —	⅝
5⅛	1½	Jetronic Ind	5	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
37⅝	18¼	John Pd .20	28	203	24½	20⅝	22⅝—	1⅝
5⅝	2¼	JS Industris		14	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Jupiter Ind	6	6	7½	7	7½+	⅛
18	3	K Tel Intl	4	12	3⅝	3	3¼+	⅛
9⅝	4	Kaisrin .40r	4	51	6½	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Kalvex Inc	4	65	1⅝	1¼	1⅝+	⅛
10	3⅝	KaneMill wt		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
38⅝	23⅝	Keneb Svc 1	11	3	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	⅝
34⅝	3¼	Kauf Brd wt		31	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	
5¼	1¼	Kavanau		19	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
14⅝	4	KayCorp .20	7	27	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅝
10⅛	3⅝	KenwinS .22	3	6	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8⅝	2½	Kelchm .16t		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23½	10½	Kewanee .48	10	30	18⅛	17⅝	18 —	⅛
7	2	Key Co .20	3	7	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Keystind .30	7	x8	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	¼
2 15-16	1½	Kilemb .15e	3	14	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝+3-16	
10¼	1¼	Killearn Pr		30	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
1⅝	¼	Kin Ark Crd		87	¾	½	9-16—3-16	
25½	8	KingRu .15e	5	x12	8⅛	8½	8⅛+	⅛
10⅝	4	Kingsip .13e	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27½	16	Kirbyind .56	6	3	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	½
10⅞	1⅝	Kit Mfg	13	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	1⅛	KleerVu Ind		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10⅛	3⅝	Kleinerts		16	4⅛	4	4 +	¼
20⅞	10	Knicker Toy	4	11	11⅛	10¾	10⅞—	⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Knott H .16p		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
37⅝	11⅝	Kolmorg .40	11	2	20½	20½	20½	
21¾	5⅝	KuhnStr .10	3	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

L

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅝	1½	LaBarge		17	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
30⅝	6⅝	Lafay Radio	3	62	6¾	6½	6⅝—	⅝
4½	1¼	LAlglon App	2	9	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
4¼	2½	Lake Shore	31	42	2⅝	2½	2½—	¼
12⅝	3	LaMaur .36	4	32	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
8½	2⅝	Lano W .24t	5	27	3	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
6½	3½	LaPointe .20	5	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅞	½	LaTour Bck		27	⅝	½	⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Lndmrk Ld	3	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6	2	Lapeco Inc	20	1	2	2	2	
16⅝	8	LarwR 1.27e	6	36	9	8¼	8¼	
1⅞	⅝	LarwinR wt		57	7-16	5-16	7-16	
38	7⅝	LCA Cp .45	4	16	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅝
13½	1⅝	LCA Cp wt		23	2	1⅝	1⅝—	¼
14	6	LeGran .16	9	3	8⅝	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
20⅞	9¾	Lea Ronl .24	8	13	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
8½	3½	Leadr Hous	7	26	5¼	5¼	5¼	
17¾	6⅝	Leath Co .50	4	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
25	9⅞	Lee Entr .30	7	18	10⅝	10	10⅝+	¼
7¼	3⅝	Leg Nall	6	56	3½	3½	3½	
22½	14⅞	Lee Pharm	29	3	17	17	17	
7⅝	3½	Lehigh Pres	4	14	3½	3¼	3¼—	¼
20½	5	Leigh Pr .40	3	16	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
18⅞	3½	Leisure Tec	2	22	4	3⅞	4	
18⅝	4⅝	LesFay .32b	3	16	6	4⅝	5 +	⅛
18⅛	6	LewisBF .20	5	3	6¼	6¼	6¼—	¼
3⅝	1⅛	Liberty Fab		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
9¼	3⅝	LillIAnn .20e	4	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6¼	1⅝	LilyLynn A	2	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅝	1⅝	Lincoln Am	7	60	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
22	7¼	Lloyds Eloc	3	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	1½	Lodge S .05e	16	10	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
18⅝	5	Lohmn .32a	5	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
19¼	3⅝	LoewThe wt		159	4½	4¼	4⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Logistic Ino	6	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
12⅞	7	LaGenSv .62	6	20	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
26½	18¾	LouisCe 1.08	5	70	19¾	19⅛	19¼+	⅛
5¼	2½	LSB Ind .23t	4	27	2½	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
4½	2⅝	LTVCorp wt		42	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
10⅝	1	Luby Corp		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3¼	1½	Lynch Corp		33	2½	2¼	2¼+	⅛

M

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2½	⅝	Macro Chat		39	15-16	⅞	⅞	
16⅞	10½	Ma PbS 1.28	6	21	10⅝	10	10 —	⅝
1⅝	⅜	Mallry Ran		41	½	⅜	⅜—	⅛
8	1½	MamMrt .22		47	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6¾	1½	Mangel Strs		36	1½	1½	1½	
10	4⅝	Mansf T .50	5	19	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅛	3½	Marinduq B	10	4⅛	4	3⅞	3⅞	

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¾	4½	Mark Contrl	112	80	4½	4½	4½	
4⅝	2⅛	Marlene Ind	3	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9½	4½	Marshall Fd	5	1	4⅞	4½	4½+	⅛
4½	4⅛	Marshal Ind	4	6	5⅛	5¼	5¼—	⅝
13½	4⅛	Masland .40	5	15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
12⅞	7	Masnelln .30	5	25	9⅛	8⅞	9 +	⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Masters Inc	3	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
16	8⅛	MaierRe .20	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
10⅞	2⅝	MaulBro .10		21	3	2⅝	3	
10½	3⅞	McCro wt n		5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
16½	4⅛	McCull Oil		352	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
19⅞	8⅝	McDonh .40	3	30	9⅝	9	9 —	⅛
10	4⅝	McIntsh .32	3	7	5¼	5	5⅛+	⅛
8½	1⅝	McKeon Cn	4	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
5	1¼	MDC Corp		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
15⅝	9¼	Moans FW	6	6	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
10⅝	3	Medco Jwly	2	39	3⅛	3	3	
14⅞	4⅞	Medenco .12	9	25	8¼	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
43½	21	MediaGn .54	7	21	21⅛	21	21	
7¼	1½	Mego Intl In		20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
26	9⅝	MEM Co .44	4	23	10	9⅝	10	
12⅝	4	Mercent Ind	4	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
12⅝	6⅝	MerleN .20a	5	29	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Metrocare	3	22	3½	3¼	3½+	¼
11½	1⅝	Motre Grig	4	4	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5¼	2	Mich Genl	2	15	2⅛	2	2	
4⅞	2½	MichSug .10	30	15	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	¼
12¼	6	MidldCo .30	2	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Midld Glass	3	12	4½	4⅝	4½	
19	7½	MidFinl .26b		19	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
27⅝	10¾	Milgo Elect	8	139	15¼	16	16⅛+	⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Miller H	2	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	5⅛	MiliOnx .38t	3	23	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
37⅝	16⅝	Mil Rov .20e	10	9	17	16½	16½—	½
19½	9⅞	MoBeet Pkr	4	33	13½	13	10 —	½
7⅞	2¼	MoKanT .ct		2	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
41¼	16½	Mitchell En	14	17	23½	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
5⅞	2¼	Mite Cp .16	6	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
10⅞	1⅞	MoAmCo Cp	4	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅞	4⅝	Mlybden wt		16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
12	6⅝	Moog In .40	4	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
16⅞	6½	MogGr 1.3Ge	7	16	8⅝	8	8⅝+	½
6½	3	Morton S .32	7	14	3½	3⅝	3½+	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	MottsSup M	4	1	3	3	3 —	
3⅛	1½	Mouldin ls		16	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
18	12⅞	MtvMut .20	5	2	13	13	13 —	⅛
9½	3¼	Mov Star .40	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
1	½	Movielab		14	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12½	7¼	MPB Cp .40	4	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2	MPO Video		21	2	2	2	
5⅞	⅝	MPS Intl Cp		58	1¼	15-16	1⅛+	¼
15⅞	7⅝	MultiAm .20		7	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
7¼	4½	MWA .40r	5	17	4⅞	4	4 —	½

N

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5	2⅛	Napco Ind	6	13	2¾	2⅛	2¾+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	NardaM .14t	3	2	4	4	4	
2⅝	½	NatBellas H		32	½	½	½—1-16	
16⅞	3⅞	N Distr .10e	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅛
4⅝	1	NatHlth Ent	8	24	1½	1½	1½	
1¼	½	Natind wt		19	9-16	½	½	
10⅞	2⅝	NKinney Cp	3	18	3	2⅞	3	
22½	7¾	NMedEn .10	4	26	8¼	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
24¼	9	Nat Paragn	8	11	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
8⅞	3⅛	Nat Silv .20e	2	2	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10	4	NatnwH .20	4	7	4½	4⅛	4½	
11⅞	5⅞	Neisner .10p	5	7	6¼	6	6¼+	⅛
6½	1⅞	Nelly Don	10	34	2	2	2	
10½	1¼	NelsonL .50t		4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6⅝	1⅞	Neonex .05	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2¼	1	Nestle LeM	9	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
65	25¾	NE Nuc .07e	26	49	47¼	47⅛	47¼—	⅝
1½	⅜	Newldria M	2	26	⅜	⅜	⅜+1-16	
24¼	13⅝	NMex Ariz	40	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
4	1⅞	Newpark Rs	10	25	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
18½	7¼	N Proc .35e	10	27	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
16	9⅞	NYTimes .60	6	24	10¼	10⅛	10½+	⅛
6⅝	1½	Nichols SE	3	17	2½	2¼	2⅜	
23½	11½	NJBPI 2.35e	5	6	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
12¼	2½	Noel Indust	2	5	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
6⅝	2	Nortek Inc	12	24	2	2	2	
5½	1	NorAm Dev		1	2	2	2	
5¼	1¾	NoAmMt wt		3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
22½	7⅝	NorAm Roy	39	41	14⅝	13½	13½—	¼
8⅞	4⅛	NorCdn Oils	12	58	4⅞	4½	4½—	⅛
60¼	51	N IPS pf4.25		270	53¼	53¼	53¼+	⅛
29⅝	11	NNGMob wt		48	15¼	13⅝	13⅞—	⅝
7¼	3⅛	Novo Corp	3	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
9⅝	4	Nuclear Dat		23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅞	13½	NumacO Gs	22	77	14	13½	13⅝—	¼

O

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¼	3⅝	OEA In .10e	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
42¼	17	Ollshore Co	12	4	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅝
5⅞	2⅛	Ohio Art .20	8	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅝	13⅝	Ohiobrass 1	8	26	13⅝	13½	13⅛—	⅝
20	8⅛	Oh Sealy .24	7	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
29	15⅝	OKC Cp .80a	6	12	25¼	25	25¼+	¼
7⅛	2⅝	Olla Ind	2	6	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
42¼	9½	OnanCo .20e	3	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
90¼	55⅝	OOkep 7.94e	7	2200	74	73½	74 +	1
28⅝	2	OpenRd Ind	1	141	2¼	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
7	1⅝	Originala		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅞	5⅝	OriolHo .10h	2	20	6⅝	6¼	6½+	¼
2⅝	⅜	Ormand Ind	21	9	⅞	¾	⅞+	⅛
11½	6	OSulivn .50b	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
21	5¼	Outrd Sprr I	4	44	5¼	5½	5½—	¼
20⅞	10¼	OverhOr .32	7	2	11¼	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
6⅞	4⅛	Overs Secur		4	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
11¼	5	OxldFst .45e	7	16	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Ozark Airlin		60	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛

P-Q

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2¼	⅝	P&F Indust		39	13-16	¾	¾	
3⅞	1	Pac Csl Prp		248	1	⅞	1	
20⅝	18⅛	PGE6pl 1.50		14	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
17⅞	15	PGE5pl 1.25		9	16	15¾	16 +	¼
17⅞	15⅝	PGRd pf1.25		15	15⅝	16½	15⅞+	⅛
17⅞	15⅛	PG pfA 1.26		1	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
16	13⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
37¾	27½	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞+	⅛
30¾	26½	PGE 9pf2.25		1	28	28	28 +	⅛
27⅞	24⅝	PGE 8pf 2		15	25	25	25 +	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	P Holdg .34	4	14	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
61	54	PacLt pf4.50		230	55½	55½	55½	
16¼	10¼	PNwTel 1.02	9	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
19	7	PacSv L .58	3	7	7⅞	7	7 —	⅛
20⅝	9⅞	Pall Corp	10	6	14½	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
9	1⅝	PaloFnl .05p	7	10	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
18⅞	6⅛	PaloM 1.76e	4	104	7	6	6⅛—	1⅛
2½	9-16	PalmrMl wt		26	⅝	9-16	⅝	
13⅞	2⅞	Pandl Bradf	4	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	2	Pantasote	6	19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7¼	2⅛	ParaPkg .10	3	5	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
8	3⅝	Park El .26t	4	7	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Parklan Hos	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
13	2⅝	Parkwy Dis	4	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
35	19⅝	Parsons .35e	19	7	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
6½	1½	Pat Fash .24	4	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
21⅝	8	Patgonia .50	5	51	9	8½	8¼—	⅛
5⅛	1½	PalPar Pap		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	6	PatoCG .20e	8	18	9	8¾	9 +	⅝
11	8⅝	Patrick Pet	12	47	9⅝	9	9½+	⅛
16¼	10⅝	PeasE 1.19e		25	10½	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
2	¾	PeaseEll wt		10	¾	¾	¾—	⅛
12⅞	8½	Peel Elder	19	3	9⅞	9	9⅞+	⅛
11⅞	6⅞	PeerTu .20a	11	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1	Penn Dix wt		23	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
12⅝	6	PenEng .60b	5	5	9⅛	9¼	9¼+	⅛
13⅝	10¼	PennRIE 1.16	9	10	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
23	14⅝	PennTr .80a	5	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
1⅝	½	Penlron Ind		22	9-16	½	½	
29½	12	PepBoys 1	4	x1	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
10⅞	5	PepCom .40	5	72	6⅝	6½	6½	
7½	4½	Perini .20e	3	38	5	4⅞	5 +	⅝
9⅞	2⅞	Permaner	10	21	4⅛	4	4	
8⅞	3⅝	Perlec Corp	7	33	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
9	5⅝	Pyll LD .53r	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Phoenix Stl		23	2	1⅝	2 +	⅛
8⅞	3½	Pic n Pay St	5	20	3½	3¼	3⅝—	⅝
9½	2⅝	Piedind .24	3	6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅞	4¼	Pioner Plas	4	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
5½	1½	Pioneer Sys	4	18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Pioneer Tex	4	27	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
74¼	26	PltDM 1.20a	19	1	68	68	68 —	½
7⅝	5⅛	PltWVT .57e	8	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅞	7½	PizzaCp Am	10	10	8	7⅝	7⅝—	½
10⅞	3⅝	Plant Ind	16	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
36¼	14⅝	Plantrnics	9	28	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅝
3⅝	7-16	Pwaza Group	7	24	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8¼	3⅛	PlyGem .38t	3	12	3⅝	3½	3½	
3⅝	2	Plym Rub A		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6¼	1	PNB MR wt		27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅞	7⅛	PneuSc .60a	5	1	8⅛	8¼	8¼+	¼
6¼	2½	Pneumo Dy		34	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5½	1¼	Poloron Pd		57	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
15	7¼	Polychr .66t	5	6	8⅝	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
8⅝	2¾	Potter Inst		53	3	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
12⅝	6	Prairie Oil	17	7	6	5⅞	6	
16⅝	10	Pratt Lmb 1	6	3	10½	10½	10½	
37⅝	29⅞	PratL pf2.26		1	30¼	30¼	30¼—	¼
11⅞	2⅛	Prel Corp	2	15	2½	2¼	2¼—	⅛
33⅛	16⅝	PrenHall .84	1	26	19⅝	18½	18½—	1¼
13¾	9½	PresRIB .88	30	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
10⅞	1⅞	Presley Cos	2	32	2½	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
16⅝	4⅛	PrimMt .05e	4	29	4⅛	4	4 —	¼
24⅝	15⅝	Prolr Int 1b	5	20	17⅝	16¾	16¾—	⅝
25⅞	9⅞	PrpCT 1.81e	6	74	12	9⅞	11 +	½
11¼	9½	ProvGas .80	5	1	9¾	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
3⅝	2⅛	PrdRIE .25e	20	30	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
28	4⅝	PrudBdg .24	3	579	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅜

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12¼	2¼	PSA Inc wt		11	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
7¾	1¾	Pulte Hmes	2	26	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
10⅞	3½	PuntaGrd Is	2	33	4⅛	3½	3½—	⅝
10⅞	8	Purepac Lb	13	18	9⅞	8¾	9⅞+	1⅛
19¼	9½	PutnamS .44	5	325	10	9⅝	10 +	½

R

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20⅝	14	Ranchrs Ex	21	9	15⅞	15¼	15⅞+	⅝
34⅞	15⅞	Ransbrg .80	6	47	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛+	⅝
6¼	2¼	RapdAm wt		13	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7	3⅛	Rath Pack	43	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	
7	3⅛	Ray Resrcs	8	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	RaymPr .40	7	2	7⅝	7½	7½	
10⅝	3½	RB Indus	4	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5½	3	Reading Ind	9	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19¾	15	RealEst 1.40	11	21	15¾	15⅛	15¼+	¼
16	12¼	RltInT 1.66e	8	3	13⅛	13⅛	10⅞+	⅝
23⅞	14½	Rlt RT 2.26e	6	23	15⅝	14¾	15⅝+	
78⅜	16⅝	Recrion 1a	5	54	21⅝	21	21½+	⅛
3	1	Reeves Telc	7	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17¼	4	RefrigTr .12	3	24	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
10¼	6	ReitlFd .81e		37	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅝
5½	1¼	Rel Grp wt		78	1½	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
12	9⅝	RemAr .80a	6	151	10⅝	10	10 —	½
5⅞	2	RepHous .16	4	13	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2	9-16	RepMtin wt		18	⅝	⅝	⅝	
51	23	RepNat NY	5	9	25½	25½	25½	
63¼	32⅝	ReschCtl .08	32	60	36⅝	36	36 —	½
11⅛	5⅝	Reserve OG	13	104	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
9⅞	5½	Resistflx .30	7	2	7	7	7 —	⅛
4⅝	2	ResrtsIntl A	8	144	2⅛	2¼	2⅝	
5⅝	1¾	ResrtsIntl B	9	14	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
4¼	1	Rest Assoc		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8¼	1⅛	Rev Nor .14t		287	1⅛	1½	1⅝—	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	RH Med Svc	5	8	3½	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
13⅞	3	Riblet Prod	3	8	3	3	3 —	⅛
5½	1⅝	Richford In		9	2	1⅞	2	
6½	1⅜	Richton .10e		50	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10⅞	6⅛	RicoArg Mn	195	12	9¾	9¾	9¾+	⅛
2½	½	Riker Maxs		27	⅝	⅝	13-16+1-16	
20⅝	7⅛	Riley Co	7	2	14⅝	14½	14½+	⅛
34½	20⅞	RioAlgm 1	9	6	32	32	32 +	¼
18⅞	5⅝	RisdonM .36	4	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
12⅝	6¼	RlttFinB .24	12	5	9¼	9	9¼	
15⅝	3½	Robins Lad	2	28	4⅝	4¼	4½+	⅛
29⅝	15⅝	Robintech	12	48	23⅝	22½	22⅞	
6½	1½	Roblin Ind		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅞	8	Rockwy .80a	4	6	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
4	9-16	Rockw Nat		61	13-16	⅝	⅝	
25	16	Rogers Corp	13	9	15½	15	15 —	⅝
8⅞	2⅝	Roland Intl	3	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
13⅛	2½	Rollins Intl	11	37	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅝
6⅛	1⅛	Ronco Telep		26	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
4	11-16	Rosenau Br		2	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16	
10⅝	3⅝	Rossmor Cp	2	12	4	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
4⅝	1	Rossmor wt		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
41	16⅝	Rowan .14	20	5	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
12⅞	3¼	Rowind Inc		11	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Royal Amer	109	3	8⅝	8¼	8⅝—	¼
6	1⅝	RoyBch Col	4	36	2	1⅝	2	
6⅝	1⅝	RPS Prod		22	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
2½	1½	RSC Indust	7	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅞	1⅝	Ruddick Cp		1	1¾	1¾	1¼—	⅛
7	3	Rudik pf.56p		2	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
3⅝	⅞	Rusco Ind	7	42	1	⅞	⅞	
5½	2¼	Russeks Inc	3	4	2⅝	2½	2½—	¼
15½	6⅝	Russell .4ua	3	7	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
30¼	7½	Rust Clf .40	4	16	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
29¾	10½	RyanHo .15e	8	12	11¼	11	11 +	¼
7⅝	2½	Ryersn Hay		3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	

S

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
46½	27⅝	SabRoy .44b	24	8	41	40½	41 +	⅝
6½	2⅝	SaffranSy A	4	1	4	4	4	
21⅝	7½	StJohnsT .62	3	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
14¼	11¾	Sambos Rst	18	136	12⅝	12	12 —	⅝
48	32½	San JW 2.06	7	17	34	33¼	33¼+	½
7¼	1¼	Sanitas .12		44	1⅝	1½	1½	
5⅝	1⅞	Sargent Ind		28	2	1⅞	1⅞	
7¼	3⅝	Saturn Airw	3	3	3½	3¼	3½ +	⅛
17⅞	6	Saundr L .26	3	5	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
7	3½	Savoy Ind		32	3¼	3¼	3⅝—	¼
9⅝	3⅝	Schick Inc	2	20	3⅝	3½	3½	
3⅞	1¾	Schiller Ind	5	3	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
4¼	2	Sci Mgt .04e	5	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
15⅝	6¼	Scient Atlan	8	8	7⅝	7	7 —	¼
10	8	Scope Ind	9	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
8½	¾	Scottex Cp		14	⅞	¾	⅞—	⅛
35⅝	11	Scottys .05	10	48	12½	12	12½—	¼
10⅝	6⅞	ScrivBog .32	5	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
24⅞	14⅝	Scurry Rain	95	3	19¼	19	19 —	½
9	6⅝	SbdAlMil .20	3	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
22	10	Sea Contain	4	49	10⅝	10	10 —	⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	5	11	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅛	½	Seaport Cp		24	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅞	4⅛	Seaprt pf.56		z50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅞	5	SearsInd .44	1	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
10	4⅝	Season All	4	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
15⅛	5½	SecMt 1.22e	5	114	6⅛	6	6⅛	
2⅝	½	SecMt In wt		39	9-16	½	½—	⅛
15⅞	3⅝	Sec Plastics	4	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅞	5⅞	Selas Cp .30	6	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	¼
7⅝	1½	Sellam Asso	4	32	1½	1½	1½	
14⅝	7⅝	SelgLat .40b	3	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅞	6¼	Semtech n	8	13	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
14¼	3⅝	SvcCpint .10	4	45	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11⅝	4½	Servisco .30	3	25	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅞	3	Servo Corp	7	5	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅞	4¼	Servotr .10r	3	112	4¼	3⅝	4 —	⅛
13⅝	6¾	Seton Co .45	8	3	7¼	7	7 —	¼
8⅝	4¼	SGL In .10b	4	16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11¼	5	SG Sec .5c		48	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
18⅞	14⅝	SG Se pf.86e		3	15¼	15½	15¼+	⅛
2⅞	1¼	Shaer Shoe	14	6	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
24⅞	7½	ShawInd .40	4	23	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
12⅝	2⅝	ShellRes .66	4	20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
13¼	3⅝	ShndCp .71t	2	13	4	3⅞	4 —	⅛
27¼	8	Shnandh Oil	37	13	14½	13⅝	13⅝—	½
23⅞	13⅛	Shn O pf .25		2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
6½	2¼	Shopwil .25e		61	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
16⅝	7½	Showbot .60	3	14	7½	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
13	2	ShulmTr En	19	6	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
14¼	8⅝	SlerrPac .2	2	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
11⅞	7⅝	Silco In .28a	5	1	8	8	8	
6¼	4½	Sigma .37t	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18¾	3	SikesCp .20	7	30	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
5	2⅛	Simc St .22b	7	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Simkins .50	5	3	6⅛	6	6	
4⅛	2⅛	Sim Sch .10e	6	x9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9	4	Simplxl .37t	5	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
19⅝	11½	Simplex Wir	10	25	13	12	13 +	1
3⅝	1½	Sitkin SmRt	5	7	1½	1½	1½	
17⅝	6	Sky City .48t	5	5	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
4⅝	1¼	SMD Ind	3	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
11¼	3	Solitron .06	168	128	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
16⅝	6⅝	Sonder Brdc	4	5	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅞	6⅝	Sorg Pa .05e	4	1	7⅝	7½	7½—	¼
38½	10⅝	Soundsn .40	4	9	12	11½	11½—	⅝
19⅞	7⅝	SoestCa .80a	9	3	8⅛	8¼	8⅛—	⅛
25⅝	18	SCEO pf1.56		z200	18⅝	18½	18⅞+	⅛
116½	108	SCE pf8.96		1	108	108	108 —	1½
105¼	97	SCE pf7.58		1	97½	97½	97½+	¼
20⅞	16½	SC 5.8pf 1.45		4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
22¼	15½	SC 5.2pf 1.30		9	15⅞	15¾	15⅞+	⅛
17	15	SC 4.7pf 1.19		1	15½	15½	15½	
15½	13⅝	SC 4.2pf 1.06		3	14	13⅝	14 +	⅝
5⅝	3	Sou Real Ut	16	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
47⅝	36¼	Sou Roy .40	40	291	46	43¼	43⅝	
24⅛	3½	Specity Rest	3	25	4	3⅝	4 +	¼
7¼	3⅝	Spector Ind	2	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅞	2½	Spectro .18	5	18	3	2⅝	3 +	⅛
8	2⅝	SpedOP .31t	15	8	2⅛	2¼	2⅝—	¼
8½	1⅝	Spelzmn Ind	1	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅛	3⅛	Spencer .2t	3	14	3½	3⅝	3½	
12⅞	6⅝	Splentex .72	4	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Std Containr	3	1	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
17⅝	14	StdCoosaT 1	4	21	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
5	¾	Std Dredge		24	1⅛	1	1	
14⅝	4⅝	StdDrdg pf		z1050	4½	4½	4½	
4⅝	2⅝	Std Metals	4	15	3	2⅝	3	
25¼	5	StdMotA .42	4	50	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
3½	1⅛	StdPac Corp	3	19	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
24	12⅝	StdThom .48	4	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20¼	12⅛	Stange .20	15	5	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅝
7	4⅛	Stanly Avia	45	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅞	1⅝	Stardust Inc	4	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	8	StarSmk .8C	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15¼	5⅝	StarrtHo .20	4	54	6	5⅝	6 —	⅛
10⅞	5¼	StateSL .30h	3	9	5⅝	5¼	5⅝—	⅝
24¼	10½	Statham Ins	8	41	11¼	10¾	10⅞—	½
12⅞	3½	Stelber Ind	5	35	4	3¾	4	
1½	¼	Stellar Ind		16	⅜	⅜	⅜	
31⅝	11⅞	Stepn Ch .36	7	24	13	12⅛	13 +	⅝
2¼	1	Sterl Electr	5	27	1	⅞	1	
5½	1½	SterlExt .10	5	1	1¾	1¾	1¾+	⅛
5⅞	2⅝	SterlPre .15t	4	30	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
15⅞	7	Sterndent	6	40	8	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
7⅝	2⅝	Stevcoknit	2	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
20⅞	13	StopShop .90	5	10	15⅝	15	15 +	⅛
18⅞	3¾	STP Cp .55e	4	82	4⅛	3⅞	4	
7⅝	3⅝	Struth Wells	17	9	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
2⅝	⅝	Summit Org	14	39	⅞	¾	⅞+1-16	
8⅝	4⅝	SunCityl .25	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25	13	SunElec .40	9	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9¼	3	Sunair .15e	3	1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
8¾	4⅝	SupFdSv .20	4	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
35-16	2	Supercr .10e	5	2	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
12⅞	2⅝	Supindln .12	3	14	3⅛	2⅞	3 —	¼
17½	6½	SupSurg Mf	6	11	7	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
9	2⅛	Susquhana		25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅝	4¼	Susqu pf.75k		14	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
2⅝	9-16	SutrMtg wt		7	⅝	11-16	⅝+1-16	
8⅞	2⅛	Synalloy	3	35	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
126½	40¼	Syntex .40	34	127	115⅝	112¼	113 —	½
63	52	SyntexCo wt		6	57¼	57½	57¼+	¼
32⅞	16	SyscoCp .20	12	11	20¼	20	20 —	⅛

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅝	1⅝	System Eng		69	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	

T

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17½	10⅝	TastyB .92r	7	5	11	11	11 +	⅛
1⅞	1	Tech Sym		5	1	1	1	
13½	4	Techcl Oper	4	13	4⅝	4	4½+	⅛
3	⅝	Techcl Tape	6	86	11-16	⅝	11-16+1-16	
3⅝	1⅞	Technitrol	11	7	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
30	13⅛	TejonR .20a	17	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	¼
27¼	11¼	Telefix 1.21t	4	6	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
5¼	¼	Telex Cp wt		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5¼	1⅛	Tenna Corp		23	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
8	3⅛	Tenneco wt		27	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
2⅞	1	Tenney Eng	2	1	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Tensor Cp	4	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
27¼	12	Teradyn Inc	15	143	15⅝	13½	15⅝+	1¾
29⅝	11⅞	TesoroPt wt		57	25¼	23½	24 —	⅝
12⅝	3⅝	Texasint Co	21	114	9½	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
66½	57	TxPL pf4.56		z25	58	58	58 +	1
7⅞	2½	Texstar	2	45	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
25¼	10⅞	Textron wt		3	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅝
5⅝	2½	TFI Co Inc	7	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	ThorMk .33t		19	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
11⅝	6¼	Thritmt .05a	5	11	7½	7¼	7⅝	
14¼	1⅝	Tidwell .23p	7	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	4	Tiffany .20	4	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16⅞	7½	Timple .20e	6	15	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
9⅞	2¼	Titmus Opt		15	3¼	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
25⅝	4¼	Tokheim .35	11	217	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
58	52	ToiEd pf4.25		z125	53½	53½	53½	
24⅞	5⅝	ToppsG .20e	6	33	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
13⅛	11	Torin Co .50	5	11	10⅞	10½	10⅞—	⅛
10	5½	TotalPet NA	6	107	5½	5¼	5⅝—	⅛
20⅝	12⅞	Total pf.70		14	13	13½	13⅛—	⅝
8	2⅝	TownCnt .20	3	9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅞	3¼	Tracor Inc	3	48	3¾	3½	3⅝	
10⅝	2⅝	TranLux .35	17	8	3⅛	3	3	
1⅝	⅛	Trnsair .0e		8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¼	2⅝	Treadw .23t	4	14	3⅝	3	3⅝+	⅝
9½	3⅛	TriSMtr .20	5	10	5	4⅞	5	
7¼	2	TubosM .22e	6	35 2	1-16	2	2 —1-16	
9¼	1⅝	Tufico Corp	4	21	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
12⅞	4⅞	Turbodyne	26	37	7⅞	7	7⅛+	¼
13¼	4	TwinFair In	3	60	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Tyco Labs	9	217	10½	9¼	10⅛+	1⅛

U

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	1½	UIP Cp .08	5	36	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
12⅝	5¼	UnFinl .74r	2	7	5⅝	5½	5½	
27½	13½	UnaTr 2.38e	6	53	15⅝	14	14⅞+	1⅛
7¼	2	Unam Tr wt		47	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11	6¼	UnAirPr .40	4	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
4 3-16	2 3-16	Un Asb Inc	4	22	2⅛	2 9-16	2 9-16—1-16	
2⅝	1	UnBrand wt		210	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
18⅞	13¼	UnCosF .39t	7	4	13⅞	13½	13½—	⅛
12⅞	2⅝	Un Dollar St	2	14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3	1⅝	Unit Foods	4	107	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅞	3⅝	UnNat Corp		11	3½	3⅛	3 —	⅛
1½	¼	UnNatCp wt		20	¼	¼	¼	
1⅝	⅛	Un Nat wt n		6	⅛	⅛	⅛+	⅛
10	9¼	Un Nat pf .70		18	10	10	10	
19⅞	4⅝	UnPDye .60	4	10	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
32⅝	20½	USBnT 2.37e	11	12	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	
7⅝	3⅞	US Cer .15e	4	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	¼
19¼	6½	US Filt .10e	8	141	8¼	7½	7½—	⅝
21¾	12⅝	USLsR 1.78e	10	15	13¼	13	13¼+	⅛
2⅝	⅜	USLsg R wt		6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4⅝	2	USNat Rsrc	3	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞+	¼
10⅞	3½	US Radium	4	15	3¼	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
34⅝	6½	US Reductn	4	8	10⅝	10⅛	10 —	⅛
24⅞	7¼	US Rub .54a	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
29½	13½	Unitek Corp	11	1	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
31	12	Unity Buy S	6	2	12½	12	12 +	¼
5	2¼	Univ Cl .05b	4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2⅞	1	Un Cont .04t	6	46	1	1	1	
13	7¾	Univ Mar 9c	27	1	10	10	10 +	¼
11⅞	4⅞	Univ Resrcs		48	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅝
22⅝	10⅝	UrisBldg wt		321	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	URS Systms	5	25	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Utah IdS .40	24	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
8⅞	4	UVInd wt		7	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛

V

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	3	Val DOr Ind	5	12	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
20⅝	4⅝	VallesSt .95t	6	7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6½	3⅝	Valley Mtal	10	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
25⅝	9⅞	Valmac .60	1	4	13½	13⅛	13 —	⅝
6⅝	3⅛	Valspar .24	6	3	3½	3½	3½	
5⅞	1¾	ValueLin D		43	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
16⅝	5⅝	VanDorn .28	5	9	6⅛	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
5	2	Varo Inc	3	20	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
8⅞	7⅝	Veeco Instr	6	13	8⅛	7½	8⅛+	⅝
5¼	2⅝	Vernitron	6	25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5½	⅝	Vertipil Inc	33	11	1	1	1	
10¼	2½	Vesely Co	7	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	¼
5⅛	⅞	Viewlex		37	1	⅞	1	+1-16
14⅝	4⅝	Viking Genl	2	17	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9⅝	1⅝	Vikoasinc		84	2	2	2	
17¼	2⅞	Vintage Ent	3	16	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
8¼	4⅛	VLN Corp	4	23	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
17¾	7⅝	Voplex .68	4	2	8½	8½	8½	
7½	2	Vulc Cp .07p	9	19	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
5⅝	3⅝	Vulc Inc .30	6	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛

W

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	4¼	WabMag .10	9	19	6¼	5⅞	6	
17⅝	5	Wacknht .28	6	70	6	5	5¾+	⅝
5¼	2⅛	WadlEa .10e	7	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
18⅛	6⅞	WagnrEl .48	3	13	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
10⅛	4 9-16	Wainoco Oil	12	31	4⅞	4¼	4½—1-16	
8½	2¼	Wards .10p	2	8	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
14	2⅝	WarC pfC.05		106	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
37	15⅝	WasPslB .40	6	57	17½	16½	17½+	⅝
16	12	WashRI 1.20	12	5	14	13¾	13⅝	
9	4	Watsco Inc	6	4	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Welman Co	3	13	3	2⅞	2⅞	
6½	2	Weld TU Am	5	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
8	3⅝	Welco .10e	3	6	3½	3¼	3¼—	⅛
22½	8¼	WestChP .72	9	7	9	8½	8½—	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Westats Ptl		33	2⅝	2⅝	2½—	¼
2⅝	½	Westby Fsh		24	⅝	½	½	
8½	4	Westn Decal	20	8	6 1-16	6 1-16	6 1-16—1-16	
20⅝	8½	Wstn Fin .10	3	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
2⅝	5-16	Wstrn Orbis		16	⅜	7-16	⅜+	⅛
5⅝	1	WstPac I wt		21	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
15⅝	4⅞	Westran Ind	19	6	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	⅛
11⅞	5⅝	Whitaker .34	4	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	4	38	2	1⅞	2	
19⅝	15⅝	Whiting 1.20	7	11	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
2⅝	9-16	Whittakr wt		54	⅝	9-16	⅝+1-16	
2⅝	1	Wichita Ind		22	1½	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
5	2¼	Willcx Gibb	4	11	2½	2⅝	2½	
16⅝	6⅛	Wmhous .24	3	265	6⅛	5½	5⅞—	¼
7¼	3⅝	WilshrO .05e	15	43	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞—	¼
13⅝	7½	WilsonCo .80	6	75	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
5⅞	3	WilsonBr .30	5	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4½	1½	Wilsn P .06p		35	1⅝	1½	1½	
10¼	5⅝	Winkimn .48	3	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅝
7⅞	2¼	Winston Mil	3	20	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
63	53⅝	Wis P pf4.50		x10	54	54	54	
16	2⅝	WoltHB .24	4	33	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Wolv Ind .32	4	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
22	6⅝	Wood In .72t	6	5	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
12⅞	6¼	Worces Conl	5	7	8	8	8	
12⅝	6⅝	Work Wr .60	3	12	7⅝	7	7 —	⅛
16⅝	3⅝	Wrather Cp		55	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
1⅝	13-16	Wright Har		59	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛+	⅛
10¼	1⅝	WTC Air .10	5	45	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
40⅝	12⅝	WUI In .20e	6	6	13¼	13¼	13¼—	¼
4⅝	2⅝	Wyle Labs	4	43	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
29⅞	6¼	Wynn Intl	3	71	7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
14⅞	9⅝	WymBan .44	8	62	10⅝	10	10 —	⅛
5⅝	1½	Wyomising	11	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛

Y

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25	11¾	Yates Ind	7	63	15⅝	14⅝	15 +	⅛

Z

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8½	3	ZimHom .24	7	11	32	3	3	
2⅞	1	Zion Foods		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. p—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	48.10
Albert Heijn	—
Algembank	236.50
Amrobank	55.50
A'dam	145.50
Fokker	—
Heineken	217.10
H.V.A.	78.50
Holland-Am.	127.50
Hoogovens	58
K.L.M.	64.50
F. 'ps new	32.80
Robico	192
Rolinco	129.50
Royal Dutch	87.90
Unilever	103.40
Van Ommer	313
Ver.Mach	—

Brussels

Arbed	4,025
Brux.Lamb.	2,330
Cock-Ougree	1,026
Electrobel	6,340
Hoboken	4,770
Pétrofina	6,500
Ph.Gevaert	1,288
Soc.Générale	2,670
Solvay	2,180
Un.Minière	1,370

Frankfurt

AEG	99.70
BASF	109.50
Bayer	101
Commerzbk.	151.50
Cont.Gumml.	61
Daimler-Benz	239.50
Demag	127.50
DeutBank	224.50
DresdeBank	166.50
Gels Aktien	78
Hoesch	45.10
Karstadt	293
Kaufhof	178
KHD	72
Lufthansa	45.10
Mannesmann	138
Metallgesell.	243
Neckermann	96
Rheinstahl	105
RWE new	140.50
Schering	339
Siemens	198.20
Thyssen	54
Veba	118
Volkswagen	108.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	2.78
Anglo-Am	19.50
BarclayBk	2.90
BeechamGr	2.49
BICC	1.18
Boots	1.89
Bowater	1.29
Brit.AmTob.	2.29
Brit.Oxyg.	0.42
Brit.Pet	5.06
BLMC	0.18
Burmah	3.69
Cadbury Sch.	0.50½
Chartered	1.29
Courtaulds	0.94
Daggafont	0.08
DeBeerD	2.23
Decca Rec	2.78
Distillers	1.30
Dunlop	0.50
E' Musfind	1.17
FreeStGed	£10⅛
GEC	1.18½
GKN	1.78
GlaxoGr	3.72
Gt.Unl.St.(A)	1.85
Guinness	1.11
Hawker-Sidd.	2.89
Hudson Bay	9.20
ImpChem	1.87
Imps	0.49½
Mar&Spen	2.01
MetalBox	2.00
Nichols	0.59
Plessey	0.85
RandMines	1.84
Rank Org	2.93
RoyalDutch	£17⅛
R.T.Z.	1.59
Shell	2.13
Thorn (A)	3.00
Tube Invest	2.46
Union Cor	2.22
Vickers	0.88
War L3½	£28⅞
West Deen	10.00
West Drief	22.50
West Hold	18.00
West Min	0.97½
Woolworth	0.60
ZCI	0.48½

Milan

Bastogi	1,720
Erba	6,580
Ercole Marelli	711
Fiat	1,665
Finsider	343
Generali	65,680
IFI	4,400
Italgas	888
Italsider	665.50
LaRinas	268
Montedis	823
Olivetti	1,550
Pirelli	1,007
SniaVisco	1,671
Terni	155

Paris

AirLiquide	342
Alimentaire	137.50
BSN	1,009
Carrefour	2,549
Cim Lafarge	272
Citroën	58
Cie.Bancaire	504
CFP	178
CGE	349
CCF	143
Ferodo	329
L'Oréal	2,190
Mach.Bull	48.50
Michelin	1,219
Moet Henn.	1,180
Moulinex	3,700
Nickel	87
Paribas	190
PUK	126.90
Penarroya	59.50
Perrier	308
Peugeot	301.50
Rh.Poulenc	138
Usinor (Sacilor)	84
St.Gobain	148
Suez	272
Télémécaniqu	845
Thomson	201.50
Usinor	106

Zurich

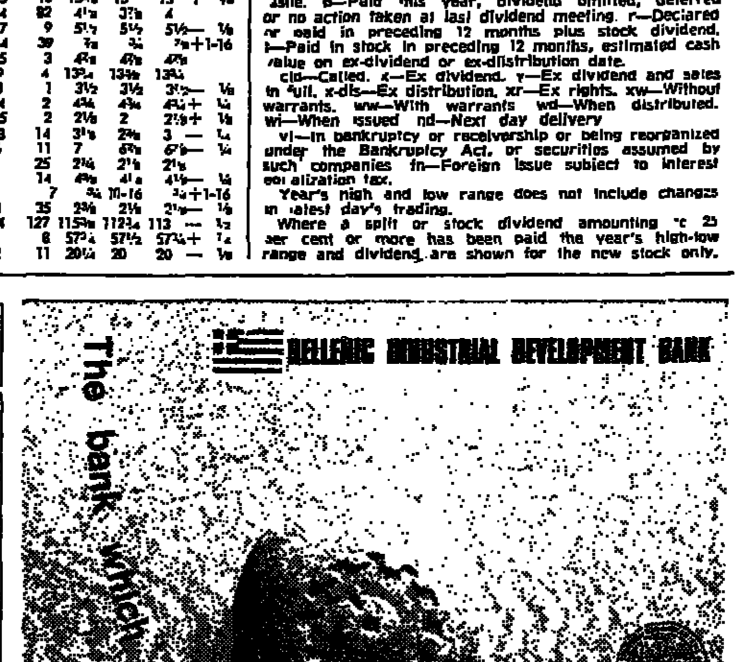
Alusuisse	1,985
Brown Boveri	960
Ciba-Geigy	1,300
Cr.Suisse	3,040
Fischer	875
HoffRocheb.	115,000
Nestlé	3,460
Sandoz	2,660
Sté B.Suisse	3,100
Sulzer	3,030
U.B. Suisses	3,440

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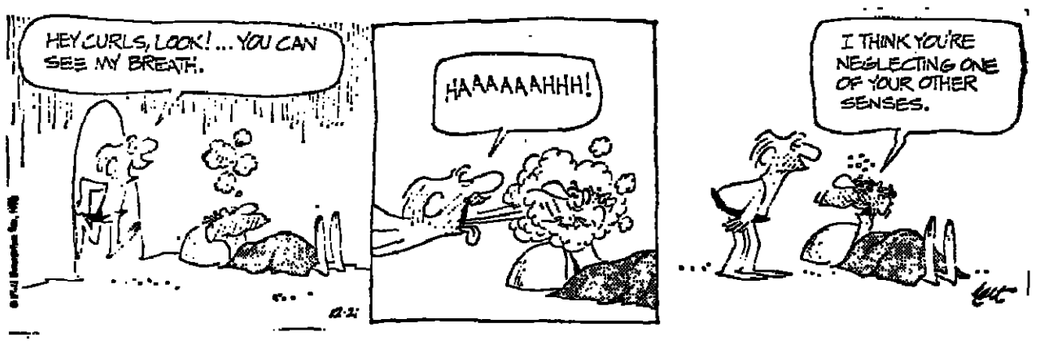
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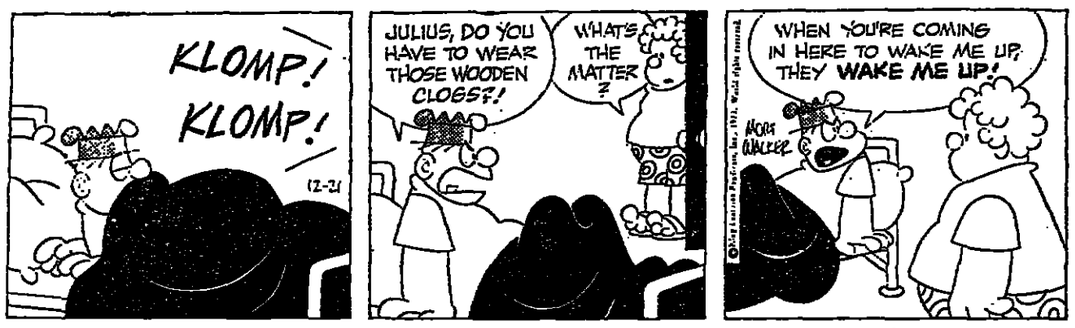
B.C.



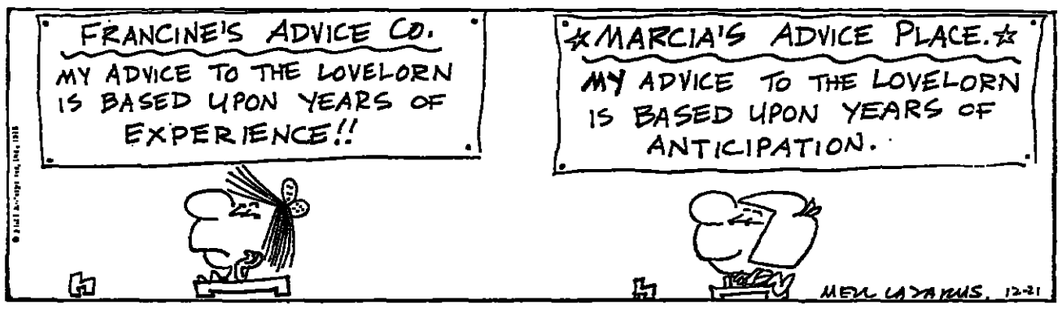
LI'L ABNER



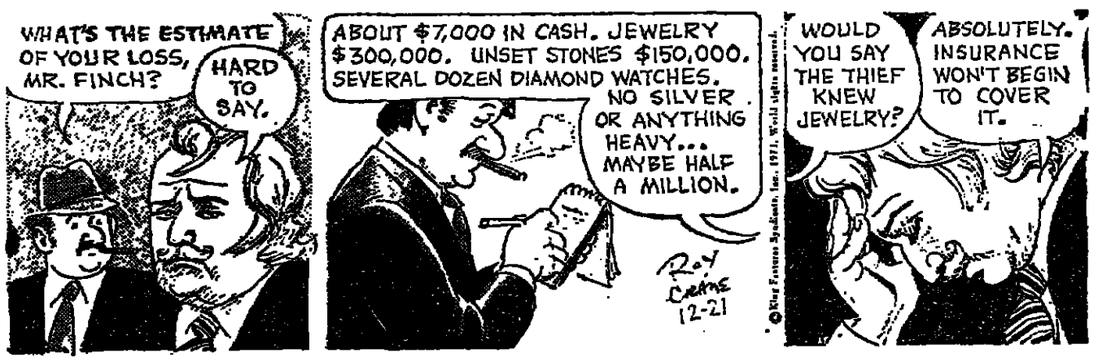
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



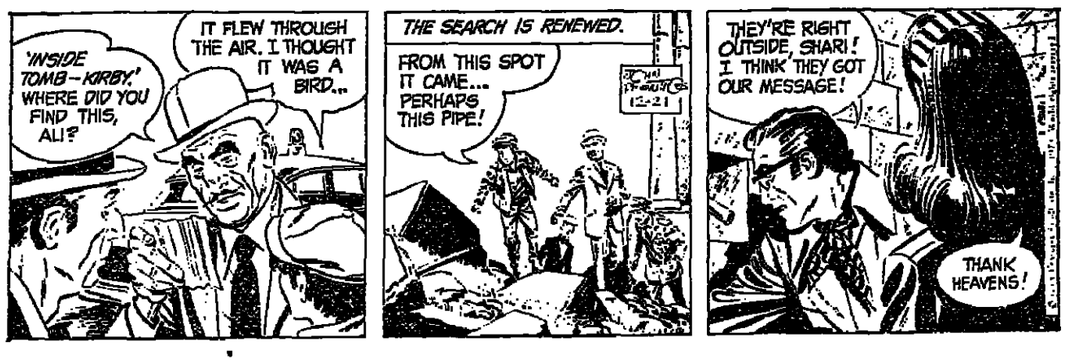
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Few East-West defenders found the right way to defend four hearts on the deal shown in the diagram. It was played during the American Contract Bridge League's Fall Nationals at Las Vegas. The contract is a sound one, since it will succeed whenever the trumps are two-two and has several chances if the trumps are three-one.

In the auction shown, North scraped up a raise of one heart to two hearts, and South's playing strength fully justified a jump to game. The opening lead was the diamond nine.

Many East players fell at the first hurdle by taking the diamond ace. This gave South three diamond tricks and the contract. After a spade return, South won with the ace, cashed one high heart and led to the diamond jack. Another trump lead put South back in his hand to continue diamonds and discard dummy's spades. Whether West ruffed the fourth-diamond lead or not, South could ruff his spade in dummy to make ten tricks.

Some East players did better by ducking the first trick, recognizing that the diamond trick would not escape and that the business of the ace was to capture the jack. South won with the king or queen and led the singleton club. West hopped up with the ace, and had to make a crucial decision in his turn.

East played the club four under the ace to show an odd number of cards in the suit, so it was not difficult for West to work out that South had a singleton. As South was marked with substantial strength in both red suits, it was unlikely that he held both ace and queen of spades. A shift to spades was indicated, and served to defeat the contract. The defenders could then collect one trick in each suit, since South could not reach the dummy in time to take a discard on the club king.

NORTH
♠ J64
♡ J65
◇ J6
♣ K9853

WEST
♠ K103
♡ Q108
◇ 985
♣ AQ76

EAST (D)
♠ Q9872
♡ 4
◇ A1042
♣ J104

SOUTH
♠ A5
♡ AK9732
◇ KQ73
♣ 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

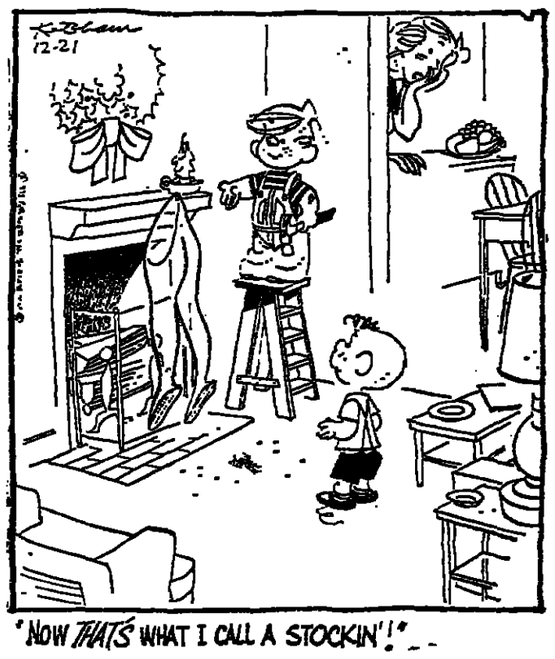
East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♡	Pass	2 ♡
Pass	4 ♡	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond nine.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	A	F	F	S	A	N	T	S		A	M	I	S	S
A	M	R	A		N	E	W	T		P	I	N	T	A
G	U	A	R	A	N	T	O	R		A	N	L	O	C
A	R	N	E	S	S		Q	U	A	R	T	E	R	S
		K	R	S		B	U	M	S		S	T	Y	
O	T	T	O		T	U	R	I	T		H	I	T	
N	O	U	S		N	O	D		P	R	A	G	U	E
D	O	C	T	O	R	S		D	I	A	M	O	N	D
A	L	K	A	L	I		P	A	L		P	I	U	G
		L	E	S		L	I	E	S		O	M	E	
	K	I	A	E		E	I	R	A	S		A	P	A
M	A	O	M	O	R	E	I	Y		O	R	O	M	E	O
A	R	I	A	H		P	E	N	N	I	L	E	S	S
Z	L	O	T	Y		A	R	N	O		K	I	T	S
E	S	S	E	X		Y	S	E	R		A	R	E	A

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ESOLO

YANGO

INKELT

BLATLE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GLORY SINGE GEYSER BUNION

Answer: What the first letter from his girl left him—IS GIRL

BOOKS

ADVENTURES WITH D.W. GRIFFITH

By Karl Brown. Edited, with the introduction by Kevin Brownlow. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. $10.

BILLY BITZER

By G. W. Bitzer. Illustrated. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 266 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Seymour Stern

THESE books share more similarities than differences. Both are published by the same house. Both deal with two of D. W. Griffith's four leading cameramen. Both are tailored to the same literary and editorial policy: like official handouts that hew to a fixed authoritarian cultural line, rather than to authoritative but freewheeling interpretation. Both follow the now-familiar pattern of "pop" histories of the movies — contradictory reminiscences; dubious anecdotes; labored, often painful, attempts at apparent humor; undocumented incidents; unverified quotations or dialogue, and unsubstantiated credits, or claims of credit. Yet, despite the similarities of treatment, there are a few differences between them. Easily the better of the two is Karl Brown's "Adventures With D. W. Griffith," as compiled and edited by Kevin Brownlow.

Karl Brown, now retired in Hollywood, was second cameraman on "Intolerance" (1916). Later, he was chief cameraman on James Cruze's historical spectacle of the opening of the West, "The Covered Wagon" (1923), the first significant American film not directed by Griffith. In 1927, Brown directed a semi-documentary mountaineer film, "Stark Love," now a classic. The book features seemingly endless technical descriptions of early cameras and early laboratory and lighting methods. Overlooking the tedium and the jargon (unrelieved by corny anecdotes) and the woeful inaccuracies on the filming and prints of "Intolerance," we can at least credit Brown with being more perceptive on Griffith himself than Bitzer. For example, he describes Griffith (a product of the cultural and intellectual tradition and the moral values of the Old South) as a "dedicated gentleman, whose simple word, witnessed or not, was to him a matter of honor. . . . Nobody could forget Griffith. Nobody ever has." Brown is on the right track, too, in summarizing Griffith, the creator, as "the master designer [who] drew all the plans."

He is equally perceptive in his evaluation of Bitzer, Griffith's most famous (though not necessarily greatest) cameraman. At 17 when Brown applied to Bitzer for an apprentice job, he quotes the latter as saying: "All I require of an assistant is a strong back and a weak mind, and you just don't strike me as being the type. Sorry." Thanks to Griffith, Brown got the job, anyway.

Despite Bitzer's vastly-overrated achievements, "Billy Bitzer," his alleged autobiography, weakens his image more than he deserved.

Johann Gottlob Wilhelm Bitzer (1872-1944) began in 1894 to operate the then-primitive movie cameras. He was a mechanical wizard, and what he lacked in visual imagination and the sense of visual composition, he more than compensated in his ability to figure out what gadgets, gimmicks, props, wires and other devices would produce a desired effect via the lens. From 1897 to 1908, he enjoyed a reputation in the trade for mechanical competence, but remained a newsreel cameraman. His specialties were political and theatrical celebrities, prizefights, hurricanes, floods and railroad "scenics."

His camerawork, though mechanically expert, was aesthetically nil, and his output remains to this day indistinguishable from that of his contemporaries. From 1897 to 1908, it was standard for the era—flat, grainy, characterless by a limited or truncated real.

In 1908, with the arrival of Biograph of a new, arrogant, demanding, and cinematically imaginative director, David W. Griffith, everything changed. Griffith first learned the elements of moviemaking, not from Bitzer, but from Arthur Marvin, who was also a cameraman and at the same time an official of the Biograph company.

As a newcomer Griffith already began upsetting the front office with new and radical ideas. He was therefore given Bitzer as a cameraman and—so the front office hoped—as a conservative influence. Instead, Griffith and Brown began demanding angles, placements, profile shots, vignettes, eventually the moving camera and other innovations. Above all he demanded depth and mobility of composition, as yet unknown to the screen, and he outlined his conceptions in detail and with precision. A new era of cinema dawned for Biograph and for the motion picture. Griffith left Bitzer out in the newsreels and obscurity.

Their long association, which began in 1908, reached its peak, though not its end, in Griffith's filming of the battle scenes and even more so, the complex and far-flung ride of the Ku Klux Klan in "The Birth of a Nation" (1915). The fulfillment, in "Intolerance," of Griffith's theories and techniques, of both montage and dynamics (or editing), with Karl Brown sharing credit, stemmed from "The Birth of a Nation."

This "autobiography" purports to trace Bitzer's career, with emphasis on the years under Griffith. It must be unequivocally set down as primarily fiction, with a modicum of fact. As in Brown's book, so here, too, in Bitzer's among the many pages of [illegible] chitchat — and rambling reminiscence, much of it [illegible] fan magazine and gossip column level, there is a plethora [illegible] ciological opinionizing [illegible] previously associated with [illegible] Bitzer or his co-cameramen. What this book proves beyond mind is what most responsible students of film history have long known. Without Bitzer, Griffith remained Griffith: without Griffith, Bitzer was nothing.

Seymour Stern, who has written extensively on film history, is working on a biography, "Griffith."

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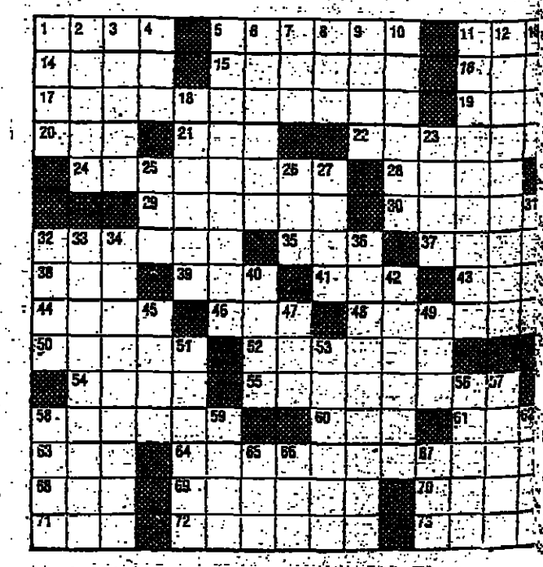
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Barnyard sounds
5 Play ——
11 Not hard: Abbr.
14 Vapor: Prefix
15 Birthplace of St. Francis
16 Actress Mary
17 Nuptial confection?
19 U.S. caricaturist
20 German article
21 Asian people
22 Short coat
24 Army-base cut-up?
28 Teases
29 One with a mortgage
30 Coin receivers
32 Hat
35 French title
37 Market course
38 At all
39 Dutch commune
41 Clothes style
43 Spanish queen
44 Placed the golf ball
46 Period
48 Marvel, in Bonn
50 Court decree
52 Squat
54 Growl
55 Tin-eared
58 Look upon as feasible
60 Asian, for one
61 Farrow
63 Supped
64 In quest of sea food?
68 Purge
69 Lack of government
70 Confused
71 Electric currents: Abbr.
72 Does brushwork
73 Duration

DOWN

1 Ruth or Herman
2 Up, as an anchor
3 Kind of acid
4 Turf
5 Regal libation?
6 Legendary Irish bard
7 Compass point
8 German pronoun
9 Employer
10 Bishops' caps
11 Ocean-weary
12 Kind of peach
13 Rip
18 Apparel
23 Old age, in Scotland
25 Road sign
26 See ——
27 Te ——
31 Box
32 —— Morgan
33 Peppy
34 Vats, for instance?
36 Range cuties
40 Former, old style
42 Rub-a-——
45 Unheeding
47 From —— Z
49 U.S. humorist
51 Do decorating
53 Not sensed
56 Erato, for one
57 More elegant
58 Mother of Fi
59 Fish
62 Genesis man
65 Indian title
66 —— Yat-sen
67 Kind of meal



هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Survey Rates Sports Figures in Terms of Trust, Likability, Prowess

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT).—ould a sports fan in Iowa ad-re Ted Williams more than J. Simpson as an athlete? Or e Jackie Stewart more than Johnny Bench as an individual? Or, if he is young, trust George Allen more than Arnold Palmer? Should the government take more control of sports to eliminate monopolies, drugs and fixing?

In a word, according to a psychologist's nationwide survey on the "public passion" for sports: No.

Simpson would outrank anybody in talent, Bench would win a popularity contest against Stewart, young trust would be given to Palmer and the government should keep hands off them all.

But the chief fact to emerge from the survey was that a sports figure's standing in the market place rests more on his charisma and likability than on his prowess. And the towering athlete on both counts proved to be 53-year-old Stan Musial, who hasn't swung a bat for the St. Louis Cardinals in a decade.



Stan Musial

The poll, labeled "Sports Insight," was conducted last fall and released this week by Alan R. Nelson Research Inc. of New York. The choices were aimed at 2,500 men in a 19-page questionnaire sponsored by 20 national advertisers who paid $6,000 apiece for the results. Women will have their inning in a later survey, once the advertisers have figured out why Willie Mays is better known than anybody and Musial better liked than anybody.

"The big thing that hit me from the survey," Nelson observed, sidestepping any implications of pure chauvinism on the part of his sampling, "was that there's no such animal as the average fan. Different kinds of men have widely differing attitudes, beliefs, values and lifestyles in their intensity for sports."

Compiled List of 250

To round up the differing attitudes, Nelson compiled a list of 250 athletes, then focused on the 192 who survived on public "awareness." After that, he asked the fans to rate them on three counts: how they would trust the athlete endorsement of a product, how they liked them as persons, how they respected them for talent and sports ability.

The result: "awareness" has little to do with liking or "trusting" the sports figure, and neither does talent. Willie Mays ranked first in familiarity, third in personal favor, fifth in talent but only 31st in commercial appeal. But, at that, he did better than Joe Namath, who ran second in familiarity, 143d in personal favor, 126th in talent and 156th in commercials.

The No. 3 man in the "awareness" category was Muhammad Ali, and again controversy hurt his standing on the other lists: he ranked 192d and last in personal liking, 189th in ability and 190th in commercial appeal. The next two stars in familiarity were Mickey Mantle and Palmer, who also did all right on the subjective judgments. But sports broadcaster Howard Cosell, who ranked sixth in public awareness, ran near the bottom in everything else, as did Mark Spitz and Bobby Fischer.

Antagonism also proved the kiss of death to others. Bobby Riggs, who sniped at women tennis players, bombed out with the fans in the survey, and so did Rosemary Casals, who sniped back at him on television. But Mrs. Billie Jean King, who whipped the chauvinist of the courts, stood highest among all women athletes in "trust," ranking 65th on the list, somewhere near Lee Trevino and Sugar Ray Robinson.

Musial a Phenomenon

As for Musial, he surfaced as a phenomenon who out-distanced other old-timers like Joe DiMaggio and George Blanda, as well as new breed types like Bench, Bobby Orr and Gale Sayers. He finished only 25th in public awareness, but first in "trust" and "personal liking" and third in talent. "The Man" also scored with the younger set. Among those 16 to 34 years old, he was voted third in trust and first in talent.

"Not bad for an old, retired ballplayer," Musial said over the telephone from his restaurant in St. Louis. "It's amazing, but I still get a lot of mail from young people. I think it's because my career covered a big span of time, from the 1940s to the '60s. I'm still in the public view because I'm still with the Cardinals and appear at a lot of old-timers' games and so on."

Musial's standing with people apparently has carried over into his professional life. He has had the same business partner for 25 years and has played or worked for the Cardinals for 35, currently as senior vice-president.

Black athletes, who have just started to get commercial opportunities off the field, ranked highest with the young voters: Willis Reed, Mays and Sayers were among the five "most liked," and Simpson and Paul Warfield among the five "most talented." But the over-35 voters placed only Mays, Sayers and Simpson in their top 15.

As for sports, the five best-liked athletes turned out to be baseball players. But the five most-talented were led by Simpson and Jon Havlicek of the Boston Celtics, giving football and basketball an edge. In commercial trust, the "good guy" image again prevailed, with only Palmer breaking baseball's hold on the five top rungs.

"The first heroes in this country in this century were movie stars, then astronauts," said Nelson, a 31-year-old bachelor who studied psychology at Columbia and who now is captain of his own consumer-research team. "Now the athlete is the folk hero, the culture hero."

Some Strong Tastes

The people who were most interested in what the public thinks were Nelson's clients. For them, and for the fans who pursue their heroes in either armchairs or box seats, the survey produced some strong tastes:

- Seven of 10 fans think the life of the modern pro is hard and demanding; three of 10 think it's "glamorous and rewarding."
- Seven of 10 believe that today's athlete is in better physical shape than the old-time star was; the others fear there are too many "temptations and diversions" these days.
- Three of four think a wife should take an interest in sports that her husband likes; the fourth feels that sports give a man a chance to escape into his own world.
- Seventy-three percent believe that the government should let the leagues and athletes police themselves; the rest vote for more official control of sports.
- Baseball is a "good guy" sport; golf a "rich man's" sport where the pros are "casual, easy-going, sharply dressed, intelligent and well-spoken." Professional tennis is the most "graceful" sport to watch. But football is the "real man's sport," and its mammoths are admired more because they are "ruthless" rather than "fair-minded."

For NFL Bowl Game

Dolphins Post 11 Men on All-Pro Team

EW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT).—Miami Dolphins, defending onal Football League champs, placed 11 men on the conce all-star squads that will in the annual Pro Bowl e at Kansas city on Jan. 20. enty-seven of the AFC all- came from the four teams the playoffs—the Dolphins, ers, Bengals and Steelers. the National Conference, 23 of the 40 were from playoff teams —the Cowboys, Vikings, Rams and Redskins. The Vikings had the most, seven. Five teams—the Giants, Saints, Bears, Patriots and Chargers—had no representative on the squads.

Each squad is chosen in each conference. A coach may not select a player from his own team.

One rookie made the starting lineup—Isaac Curtis, the wide receiver for Cincinnati. Other rookies named were Ray Guy, the Oakland punter, and Greg Pruitt, Cleveland kick-returner, on the AFC team, and Charles Young, Eagles' tight end; Chuck Foreman, Vikings' running back; Nick Mike-Meyer, Falcons' kicker, and Tom Wittum, 49ers' punter, for the NFC.

The starting quarterbacks will be Ken Stabler of Oakland for the AFC, and John Hadl of Los Angeles for the NFC.

The squads:

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
(Starting players listed first)

Offense

Wide receivers — Ron Shanklin, Pittsburgh; Isaac Curtis, Cincinnati; Paul Warfield, Miami; Fred Biletnikoff, Oakland.

Tight ends—Riley Odoms, Denver; Bob Trumpy, Cincinnati.

Tackles—Art Shell, Oakland; Winston Hill, Jets; Wayne Moore, Miami.

Guards—Gene Upshaw, Oakland; Larry Little, Miami; Bruce Van Dyke, Pittsburgh.

Centers—Jim Langer, Miami; Jack Rudnay, Kansas City

Quarterbacks—Ken Stabler, Oakland; Bob Griese, Miami

Running backs—O.J. Simpson, Buffalo; Larry Csonka, Miami; Floyd Little, Denver; Mercury Morris, Miami.

Defense

Ends—Bill Stanfill, Miami; L.C. Greenwood, Pittsburgh; Elvin Bethea, Houston.

Tackles—Mike Reid, Cincinnati; Joe Greene, Pittsburgh; Paul Smith, Denver.

Outside linebackers — Jack Ham, Pittsburgh; Andy Russell, Pittsburgh; Ted Hendricks, Baltimore.

Middle Linebackers—Willie Lanier, Kansas City; Nick Buoniconti, Miami.

Cornerbacks—Willie Brown, Oakland; Clarence Scott, Cleveland; Robert James, Buffalo.

Safeties—Jake Scott, Miami; Dick Anderson, Miami; Jack Tatum, Oakland.

Specialists

Punter—Ray Guy, Oakland
Kicker—Garo Yepremian, Miami.
Kick-returned — Greg Pruitt, Cleveland.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Offense

Wide receivers—Arnold Jackson, Los Angeles; Charlie Taylor, Washington; John Gilliam, Minnesota; Harold Carmichael, Philadelphia

Tight ends—Ted Kwalick, San Francisco; Charles Young, Philadelphia.

Tackles—Ron Yary, Minnesota; Rayfield Wright, Dallas; George Kunz, Atlanta.

Guards—Tom Mack, Los Angeles; Clale Gillingham, Green Bay; John Niland, Dallas.

Centers—Forrest Blue, San Francisco; Ed Flanagan, Detroit.

Quarterbacks — John Hadl, Los Angeles; Roman Gabriel, Philadelphia.

Running backs — John Brockington, Green Bay, Calvin Hill, Dallas; Lawrence McCutcheon, Los Angeles. Chuck Foreman, Minnesota.

Defense

Ends—Carl Eller, Minnesota; Claude Humphrey, Atlanta; John Zook, Atlanta.

Tackles — Alan Page, Minnesota; Merlin Olsen, Los Angeles; Bob Lilly, Dallas.

Outside linebackers — Dave Wilcox, San Francisco; Chris Hanburger, Washington; Isiah Robertson, Los Angeles.

Middle linebackers—Lee Roy Jordan, Dallas; Jeff Siemon, Minnesota.

Cornerbacks—Mel Renfro, Dallas; Lem Barney, Detroit, Ken Ellis, Green Bay.

Safetie—Ken Houston, Washington; Paul Krause, Minnesota; Bill Bradley, Philadelphia.

Specialists

Punter—Tom Wittum, San Francisco.
Kicker—Mike-Meyer, Atlanta.
Kick-returner—Herb Mul-Key, Washington.

ack College All-Americans re Named at Award Dinner

W YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT).—1973 Black College All-Amer-eam was announced yester- and among those at the ds ceremony were Ken ford, quarterback for un- ted Tennessee State, the n's No. 1 small-college team k or white, according to the ated Press poll), and r Payton, a junior running for Jackson (Miss.) State, was named offensive player e year.

re was also Eddie (Too Jones, 6-foot-6-inch 260- defensive tackle from Ten- State, named the defensive r of the year.

team was chosen by a of black college conference sioners and school athlet- rectors.

guy like that could be our pass defense, but I'm not going to think about him ne, by the time we get to he's going to be gone."

ut for the New York Jets about Jones, the pièce de ance in terms of pro poten- "I wouldn't mind having ck of any one of the guys on this team, and then letting the rest of the league pick from the rest."

Jones, who never played high school football but was all-state in basketball in Tennessee, was expected to be a high pro draft choice, possibly No. 1.

He had impressive statistics this season, such as 47 tackles, 10 quarterback sackings, five fumble recoveries, four blocked punts, two blocked field goals, one interception and one safety.

His coach, John Merritt, who was named black-college coach of the year, said:

"Jones is undoubtedly the finest defensive tackle we've had, and we've had Claude Humphrey of the Atlanta Falcons, Verlon Biggs of the Washington Redskins, Joe Jones, defensive end of the Cleveland Browns, and Bill Wynn of the Philadelphia Eagles."

The complete Black College All-America team follows:

Offense

Wide receiver—John Holland, Tennessee State; tight end—Jim Davis, Winston-Salem; tackles—Gregory Kinnebrew, Tennessee State; Henry Lawrence, Florida A and M; guards—Andrew Jackson, Grambling; Tom Saxon, North Carolina Central; center—Dennis Thomas, Alcorn A and M; quarterback —Ken Pettiford, Tennessee State; running backs—Walter Payton, Jackson State; Randy Walker, Bethune-Cookman; Larry Roberts, Virginia Union.

Defense

Ends—Earl Bibbs, Grambling; Mike Scoffield, Fisk; tackles—Eddie Jones, Tennessee State; Gary Johnson, Grambling; middle guard — Godwin Turk, Southern; linebackers—Waymond Bryant, Tennessee State; Charlie Battle, Grambling; backs—Bill Bryant, Grambling; Jim Marshall, Jackson St.; Eddie Bishop, Southern; Gene Hunter, Fort Valley State.

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

Toronto 5, California 3 (Monahan, Hammarstrom, Henderson, Thompson, Ellis; McAneeley, Leach, Gilbertson).

Chicago 2, Buffalo 2 (Kryskow, P. Martin; McNab, R. Martin).

Minnesota 4, Atlanta 2 (Nanne, Drouin, Olvier, Grant; Stewart, McCreary).

St. Louis 3, Los Angeles 1 (Unger 2, Grioux; Corrigan).

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

Minnesota 4, Vancouver 2 (Connelly, Antonovich, Morrison, Klatt; St. Sauveur, Burgess).

Houston 10, Winnipeg 0 (Sherritt, G. Howe, M. Howe 2, Hall 2, Taylor, Grierson 2, Ingland).

New England 4, Edmonton 2 (French 2, Webster, Blackburn; Climie, MacDonald).

ronin Rules For Finley

OSTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—rican League president Cronin ruled in favor of and A's owner Charles O. y today by disapproving New York Yankees' sign- of Dick Williams as their ager.

onin, however, ruled that ph Houk's signing by the oit Tigers was in order. Williams's three-year con- with the Oakland base- team still has two years n.

ley already has filed suit join Williams from going rk with the Yankees, and with Cronin's ruling, the bility arises that the York club will bring a of its own, demanding ensation from Detroit in ange for the release of



Associated Press

Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein speeds toward first-place in giant slalom yesterday.

Wenzel Skis To 1st Place in Grand Slalom

ZELL AM SEE, Austria, Dec. 20 (AP).—Hanni Wenzel, a German-born teen-ager skiing for Liechtenstein, won the World Cup giant slalom here today, while Austria's Annemarie Proell-Moser finished a disappointing 13th.

The Austrian woman kept the World Cup lead, however, with 50 points.

Miss Wenzel clocked 1:24.06 minutes on the twisting 1,080-meter-long trail, with 60 gates. The race was the first giant slalom for women this season, the first World Cup victory ever for Miss Wenzel, 19, and the last World Cup race before the holidays.

"I cannot describe the feeling of winning a World Cup race," Miss Wenzel said. "It's too beautiful for words."

The runner-up in the race, about seven-tenths of a second behind Miss Wenzel, was Switzerland's double Olympic champion of Sapporo, Marie-Therese Nadig. She was making a step-ladder climb to a World Cup victory, saying, "Maybe next time I win."

She had been fourth in the World Cup downhill in Val d'Isère, France, last week, third in the downhill here yesterday, and now second in the giant slalom.

The Austrians had a bad day. Their top finisher, Ingrid Gfoellner, was 11th.

The course, set on the slopes of the Schmittenhoehe Mountain, had a vertical drop of 370 meters.

"I liked the course because it was set like a downhill," the winner said. "I never expected to win, but I just let it go since I had nothing to lose."

Miss Wenzel, born in West Germany, raced for Liechtenstein since the past season. She usually trains with the Swiss team. Her father, Hubert, won the 1956 World Students Ski title in the Alpine combined.

Hanni finished fifth in the 1973 World Cup rankings and third, behind Austria's Monika Kaserer and Annemarie Proell, in the World Cup giant slalom standings last winter.

NFL Bengals, Mature at Age 6, Face Miami

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT).—Of the four teams in this weekend's American Conference playoffs, the Oakland Raiders are the most familiar with post-season play, the Miami Dolphins have been the most dominant and the Pittsburgh Steelers became the most exciting with their finish last season. Then there are the Cincinnati Bengals.

Cincinnati, the only team among the quartet that didn't make the playoffs last season, is also the only one of the four not practicing in a warm or mild climate.

While the Raiders and the Dolphins worked out yesterday in their reasonably warm hometowns, the sites of the games, and the Steelers drilled in Palm Springs, Calif., the Bengals practiced in Cincinnati's sub-freezing temperatures for their game Sunday in Miami.

The Bengals have been to playoffs before—in 1970, when they were only 3 years old.

The Bengals are 6 now and as they've aged they've matured. Of the 22 offensive and defensive starters and two kickers, 16 played on the Bengal team that lost to Baltimore, 17-0, in the 1970 playoffs, the first year of the realigned National Football League.

Heart of Offense

The biggest differences between the two Bengal teams lies in the heart of the offense—Ken Anderson, the unheralded but very competent quarterback, joined the team in 1971, while Isaac Curtis, his most dangerous receiver, and Boobie Clark, his bull-like fullback, are rookies.

Essex Johnson, the elusive halfback; Bob Trumpy, the tight end, and four of the five interior linemen played in 1970, as did Horst Muhlmann, the place-kicker, and David Lewis, the punter, and eight of the 11 defensive starters. The only defensive players who weren't Bengals in 1970 are Sherman White, the right end, and the two safeties, Neal Craig and Bernard Jackson.

Paul Brown, one of the game's great master builders, has nurtured his team well while filling in where necessary with talented youngsters.

Anderson is a typical example of how astutely Brown has built the Bengals. A virtual unknown from little Augustana College in Rock Island, Ill., Anderson was selected in the third round of the 1971 draft after other teams plucked off more notable quarterbacks such as Archie Manning, Jim Plunkett and Dan Pastorini.

This season, the 24-year-old Anderson finished third among AFC passers, completing 54.4 percent of his passes for 2,428 yards and 18 touchdowns as the Bengals finished the season with six straight victories, a 10-4 won-lost record and the Central Division championship.

In the last two games, Anderson connected with Curtis for five touchdowns, three on pass plays of more than 65 yards. In the last six, he hasn't been intercepted.

While Anderson, Curtis, Clark and Johnson have helped amass the second most potent offense in the conference, the defensive unit hasn't been sitting idly by.

The Bengals ranked only fifth in the conference on defense, but have a ferocious pass rush led by Mike Reid, tackle, and two outstanding defenders in Bill Bergey, the middle linebacker, and Lamar Parrish, a cornerback.

Vikings Fortified by Pair of Wrights

By Kenneth Denlinger

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Dec. 20 (WP).—From a 7-7 performance a year ago, the Minnesota Vikings moved to 12-2 this season, easily winning the National Conference Central Division. The difference, however, is not as great as it appears.

Although rookie runner Chuck Foreman has been a splendid addition, the Vikings scored five fewer points this year and gained 500 fewer yards passing.

The major reasons for the turnabout, according to general manager Jim Finks, are a pair of Wrights on defense and an overall return to the right attitude.

"The defense has played more consistently, and there have been no regulars out for long periods of time," said Finks, generally credited with molding the Vikings in his nine years as general manager.

"Alan Page has had a great year, much better than last, but the biggest surprises have been Nate and Jeff Wright. A week before training camp began, there was an outside chance neither of them would make the club."

An injury to left cornerback Charlie West elevated Nate Wright to starter status, and the crippling motorcycle accident to strong safety Karl Kassulke did the same for Jeff Wright. They have kept a potential weakness reasonably solid, and each will be looking for his fourth interception of 1973 when the Vikings host the Redskins in the NFC playoffs Saturday.

The Redskins were one of the factors in the Vikings' skid a year ago, according to Finks.

Washington won that season opener here by three points. Then the Vikings lost to Miami by two points two weeks later. In all, the Vikings lost four of their first six games—by a total of 10 points—and stumbled to third in the NFC Central.

"We've had a better climate on the team this year, right from the beginning," said Finks, referring to an attitude that helped produce an unbeaten exhibition season and victories in the first nine regular-season tests.

"Rushing consistency has been a factor. While we haven't had any big games, we've been able to control the ball when we've had to. We couldn't do that a year ago.

"Foreman has had a good year for a rookie [801 yards rushing on 182 carries and 362 yards receiving on 37 catches]. Some days he's a world-beater and others he looks like just another back. But he's a natural runner."

Including exhibitions, the Vikings played five of the other seven teams that made the conference playoffs. They beat the Steelers, the Raiders twice, the Dolphins and the Rams and suffered a 27-0 defeat to the Bengals after the Vikings had wrapped up a playoff berth.

1973 Fielding Averages Show Detroit Had the Best Gloves

BOSTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—Performances by the Detroit Tigers and second-baseman Bobby Grich of the Baltimore Orioles highlighted the 1973 American League fielding averages announced yesterday by league president Joe Cronin.

The Tigers won the team-fielding title for the third consecutive year, committing only 112 errors while edging Baltimore by one percentage point, .982 to .981. Detroit has led in fielding in four of the last five campaigns.

Grich set a major league record for second-basemen with a .995 average. Playing in all 162 games, he committed only five errors in 945 chances. He broke the record of .9939 set by Jerry Adair with Baltimore in 1964.

Ken Berry of the California Angels led outfielders for the second year in a row with a .997 average, while Detroit's Bill Freehan topped catchers for the third time with .995.

Jim Spencer, who split the season between Texas and California, committed only one error in 1,069 chances to lead the American League first-basemen. Don Money of Milwaukee edged Detroit's Aurelio Rodriguez for top honors among third-basemen — .97109 to .97107.

Duffy Led at Short

Frank Duffy of the Cleveland Indians led regular shortstops with a .986, while teammate Gaylord Perry shared fielding honors among pitchers with Milwaukee's Jim Colborn. Neither Perry nor Colborn committed an error.

Paul Blair of Baltimore, Bobby Murcer and Matty Alou of the New York Yankees and Bill North of Oakland shared the lead for the most assists by outfielders with 14 each. Kansas City led in double plays with 192.

Trailing Detroit and Baltimore in team fielding were the Boston Red Sox with .979. Tied for fourth at .978 were Cleveland, Oakland's World Series champions, Minnesota and Chicago.

College Basketball

EAST

Temple 78, Rutgers 64.
Glassboro 85, Drexel 52.
Syracuse 59, Penn St. 55.
St. Bonaventure 92, Baltimore 67.
Scranton 69, Susquehanna 68.
Penn 84, Lasalle 82.
Niagara 78, Minnesota 65.

SOUTH

Wisconsin 69, W. Virginia 62.
LSU 67, Tulane 60.

MIDWEST

E. Ill. 89, St. Ill. Edwardsville 78.
Augustana, Ill. 87, Monmouth 75.
W. Ill. 95, St. Ambrose 90.

SOUTHWEST

Arizona 74, Kansas St. 72.
Oral Roberts 88, Hayward St. 62.

WEST

Rocky Mt. 108, Dickinson St. 93.
Oregon 83, UC Davis 59.
Wash. St. U. 74, Portland St. 70.
Long Beach St. 79, Cal Poly Pomona 54.
Nev. Las Vegas 76, Cal. Santa Barbara 50.

TOURNAMENTS

Mayer's Intercity Championship
Amer. Intl. 87, Springfield 63.
(Third Place)
Westfield St. 80, W. New Eng. 67.
Ballad Town Classic
Pacific, Ore. 77, Humboldt St. 63.
(Third Place)
Ore. Col. 78, Simon Fraser 73 (o't).

Decathlon Star to Put Total Athletic Ability to Test

By Earl Gustkey

NE, Calif., Dec. 20.—In 1968, Bill Toomey e Olympic decathlon. But how is he at ing? Or bowling? Or tennis?

world will find out in a couple of months. y, now a track coach, has entered a promo- competition called "The Superstars." A year Olympic pole-vault champion Bob Seagren collecting $39,700.

ne time, Toomey remarked: "Seagren? If let me in, I would've cleaned his clock."

ren's timepiece will be on hand at the a, Fla., event in January, as will Pete Rose, ler, Peter Revson, Dan Gable, Larry Mahan, Bonds, Jim Palmer, O.J. Simpson, Bob John Newcombe, Rod Laver, Stan Smith, Ashe and Kyle Rote jr.

contestants aren't permitted to enter their les, Toomey, 34, can't compete in the 100 yard runs. Instead, he's entered baseball g pitching-machine pitches), cycling (one ound a quarter-mile track), swimming (100- freestyle), tennis (a tournament), weight- (a jerk), bowling and the obstacle-course

ey doesn't know much about the obstacle run, only that one of the obstacles is a 12- all.

going to absolutely attack that wall," he "I'm going to run right straight up it. I'll 've never seen anybody do that before."

ey could win up to $60,000. So his training n is no light-hearted endeavor. But one who is amused by it all is the swim coach at the University of California at Irvine, Ed Newland, who is advising Toomey.

Toomey, it turns out, is an awful swimmer.

"I'm sure he'll learn fast, but right now he has absolutely no feel for the water," Newland said, after one of Toomey's first workouts. "Right now, he couldn't finish a 100-meter freestyle, let alone win one. He's trying to attack the water. I'm trying to get him to relax.

"He has two things for him. He's naturally pigeon-toed, which means he has a good kick, and he's extremely strong, which means he has a good pushoff."

At Toomey's first serious workout, Newland shook his head as Toomey thrashed two lengths. He punched the stopwatch. Thirty-nine seconds. A good high school time for 50 yards is 23 seconds.

"OK, Toomey," Newland blared, "I want you to try to do two 50s in 35 seconds with 30 seconds rest in between. Lifeguard, get a meat hook ready."

The ex-Olympic champion couldn't do it. Later, he sat on a step at the end of the pool, exhausted. The workout had consisted of about 10 lengths of the pool.

"I haven't been this exhausted since my last decathlon, in 1969," he said, gasping.

Because of his pupil's natural athletic skills, Newland predicts remarkable progress for Toomey.

The last time Toomey was inside a bowling alley was 1952. Toomey's bowling coach is Dick Stoeffler of Kona Lanes in Costa Mesa, Calif., last man to bowl successive 300 games.

Stoeffler's goal is to turn Toomey into an average male bowler (the national men's average is 153) in six weeks. He's starting from scratch.

Toomey has three tennis instructors. Heading the team is UCI tennis coach Myron McNamara. He's aided by two 18-year-old girls who are ranked 8th and 22d among U.S. junior players, Lindsay Morse and Jean Nachand.

By the time he was warmed up, Toomey was hitting line shots off the back fence. It developed that when the ball is hit right at Toomey, he isn't a bad player. But he can't go to his right. When he does, he hits pop-ups, grounders or line drives. His coaches haven't examined his backhand yet.

But this was only his third lesson. Tennis is a game of movement, giving McNamara cause to believe that Toomey will experience remarkable improvement.

McNamara and Toomey have examined the entry list and have decided Peter Revson and O.J. Simpson are the players to beat in the tennis competition, which Revson won last year.

"O.J. is the only one I've seen play," McNamara said. "O.J. plays in pro-am tournaments. But so what? How good are O.J.'s shots? That's the important thing. I will bet that Toomey beats O.J. down there."

"You know, in a way there's no way I can win in this thing," Toomey says. "I mean, if I win it, people will say an Olympic decathlon champion should've won by an even bigger margin. If I lose, they'll say: 'How could an Olympic decathlon champion lose to those guys?'"

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Bill Toomey, a champion, but can he swim?



Observer

Let's Hear It for No. 7

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—I have a suspicion that America is no longer No. 1. It cannot be confirmed, of course, but still—. There is evidence everywhere. Evidence that does not fit with the Number Oneness of things American.

There are—let us be frank—too many small-power signs in the American wind. We remember what life in a small power is like, we Americans who traveled the ravaged small powers of the world during the 1950s, that Augustan noon of the American empire. In those days America was truly No. 1.



Baker

We went, we saw, we smiled. In declining England gasoline was an outrageous 50 cents a gallon. The cars, when there were any cars at all, were silly little putt-putts. And the lights were dim. Lights so dim that you couldn't see the merchandise were quintessentially small-power. Mel Brooks, asked once what Belgrade was like, replied, "Imagine a whole city illuminated with a 10-watt bulb."

Now these small-power symptoms are spreading across America. The dimness, the car's decline, the inflated price of oil products, chilly rooms. There are other symptoms of creeping Number Sixness, perhaps even Number Nineness.

* * *

I am not sure, however, that the advantages of being No. 1 were not outweighed by drawbacks. Being No. 1, we were compelled to spend enormous sums to acquire the wherewithal to blow everybody, including ourselves, to kingdom come. In fact, this is the first thing for which our money is earmarked even now. Only after we have paid for our self-destruction do we get around to seeing whether anything is left for making life more tolerable.

I hope no one will attack me here as a "neo-isolationist." I realize that truly great powers must spend most of their resources on destructive programs. I know that if they did not do so they would not be "responsible." I know that to be a great power is, by definition, to be a terrifyingly destructive influence in the world.

My point is that if we hadn't had "the bad luck" to be No. 1, then some other people would have had to pay for the equipment needed to blow us all up, and we might have been able to spend our wealth on sweeter things.

Countries that are No. 11, or No. 17, or No. 36 don't have to spend all their income to get ready to wipe themselves out. As a result, they are often very pleasant countries. (See Denmark, Kenya, and Cambodia before the Americans smelled Communism in the elephant grass.)

* * *

It is a very bad time to be in the big-power business, and a very good time to be a small power. The Arabs illustrate this most painfully for the big powers.

Consider America in full regalia of Number Oneness as it was in Indochina. There we fought a 10-year war in order, our leaders kept telling us, to make sure that *America would go on being No. 1.* Ten years of war because Ho Chi Minh was threatening America with—what? *Loss of face? Loss* of prestige? Loss of Number Oneness?

Ten years of war. Then the Arabs, without shooting at a single American, undid the oil and did us more damage than Ho Chi Minh ever dreamed possible. The Arabs understand the absurdity of being No. 1. They have understood it ever since 1955, when Gamal Abdel Nasser seized the Suez Canal and told us we could choke on our frustration. He knew we could not fight, not with No. 2 interested in the outcome. When No. 1 and No. 2 fight, their Number Oneness and Number Twoness require them to destroy everything, including themselves. Which means that they cannot fight. Which, as Nasser perceived in 1955 and the oil sheikhs perceive today, means that if you are lucky enough to be a small power you can tell the big numbers of the earth to choke on their frustration.

Wouldn't life be better if America was only, say, No. 7 or No. 8? Or maybe 15?

Amalrik Allowed To Work in Exile

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (WP).—Andrei Amalrik, the dissident Soviet writer whose three-year prison term was commuted recently to exile in Siberia after he staged a 117-day hunger strike, has been allowed to take a "serious" job in Magadan, on the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, north of Japan.

According to friends of Mr. Amalrik, he will be a "senior laboratory assistant" in a scientific institute, working in its economics department. Dissident sources said it was extremely rare for a political convict to be given serious work while in exile.

Mr. Amalrik is now living in a Magadan hotel room with his wife.

New Zealand's Handling of Its Maori 'Problem'

By David Lamb

ROTORUA, New Zealand—It is no mystery how America treated its Indians and Australia its aborigines. In contrast, New Zealand made its Maoris first-class citizens.

In one of the world's best examples of racial harmony, Pakehas (white New Zealanders) and Maoris (the brown-skinned Polynesians who settled the country about AD 1350) live, work, play and go to school together without incident or tension. Segregated neighborhoods are unknown here.

Maoris are directors of hospitals and professors at universities. The president of the Federal Labor party is a Maori. Two federal ministers are Maoris and two Maoris have been Miss New Zealand. Maoris are in every profession at every level. New Zealand's most famous anthropologist, Te Rangi Jiroa (Sir Peter Buck), was a Maori.

Interracial marriages are so common and so well accepted that Jock McEwen the secretary of Maori and Island Affairs, says: "We're soon getting to the stage where most New Zealanders will have Maori blood."

The school dropout rate for Maoris is 25 percent below the national rate. Nearly 60 percent of Maori homes have television sets, 73 percent have washing machines.

New Zealand has succeeded in racial affairs where other countries largely have failed because, particularly in recent years, it has treated its 227,000 Maoris (one in 12 here has at least one-half Maori blood) as equals. Rather than assimilating them, it has promoted the idea of the compatibility of a biracial community, and most New Zealanders will go to great lengths to boast about any Maori blood in their pedigree.

"For a long time we muddled without a clear policy," said Mr. McEwen. "But very definitely all our policies are directed now at making this a *bi-cultural community.* That's how the Maoris insist it be."



Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pohio and their son on their farm in the Rotorua district of the North Island. The husband is a Maori, the wife is a Pakeha.

Despite the importance the Maori has in New Zealand life, it doesn't mean, as Tamati Reedy says, that "every garden is full of roses." A migration of Maoris to the cities in pursuit of better jobs—80 percent now live in cities—has created problems, closer contact between the two races and an embryonic militant movement.

What some observers see as potentially troublesome is the absence of a substantial Maori middle class in what is essentially a middle-class country. This is one of the grievances of Tama Toa (The Brave Warriors), a small militant group in Auckland led by Sid Jackson.

The government has attempted to counter the occupational imbalance by setting up crafts training centers throughout the country, and as a positive sign it points out that the percentage of Maoris in the apprentice work force has risen from 2.8 to 7 since 1964. Maori also is taught as a language now in most schools even though one-third of the enrollment is white.

There was a time when the Pakehas and Maoris were not so friendly. The Maoris, who named New Zealand Aotearoa "the land of the long white cloud," were fierce warriors and cannibals. (Pakehas means light skinned and is not derogatory. In fact, the two races have no derogatory slang words for each other.)

During the mid-19th century wars against the European settlers, the Maoris were known to give shipwrecked sailors a comfortable night's sleep and a good meal before eating them. Some prisoners were fattened up before becoming a main course.

The Maoris enjoyed fighting so much that on at least one occasion when the Europeans ran out of ammunition, the Maoris called a truce to enable the enemy to replenish its supply. Then the battle resumed.

The Maori population numbered about 500,000 when the white settlers arrived. But through wars—against each other as well as the Pakehas—and the introduction of European diseases, their population fell to a low of 42,000 in 1896. It was widely believed that the Maoris would die out.

In 1840, leading Maori chiefs and representatives of the crown signed the treaty of Waitangi. In return for transferring the sovereignty of New Zealand to Britain, the Maoris were guaranteed British citizenship and possession of their land. (Today they own 4 million acres as a group, as well as individual property. They were never placed on reservations as were the Indians and aborigines.)

The Parliament has included four Maoris since 1867, elected by the Maori people from districts separate from the white electorates. Some critics have called the policy tokenism but the Maoris themselves have been unwilling to change the system and possibly lose representation entirely.

Since 1968, Maoris and Pakehas have been able to stand for each other's election seats. Several Maoris have run unsuccessfully for non-Maori seats. One who tried was Charles Bennett in Rotorua, a North Island city that was one of the first Maori settlements.

"Our greatest problem has been an education system that by necessity was originated and oriented for European needs," said Mr. Bennett, president of the Labor party and the commander of New Zealand's much decorated Maori battalion in World War II.

"This is bound to result in casualties all the way down the line, especially if the Maoris have trouble mastering English. The education system is slowly becoming more responsive to our needs and in the long run this will close the occupational gap."

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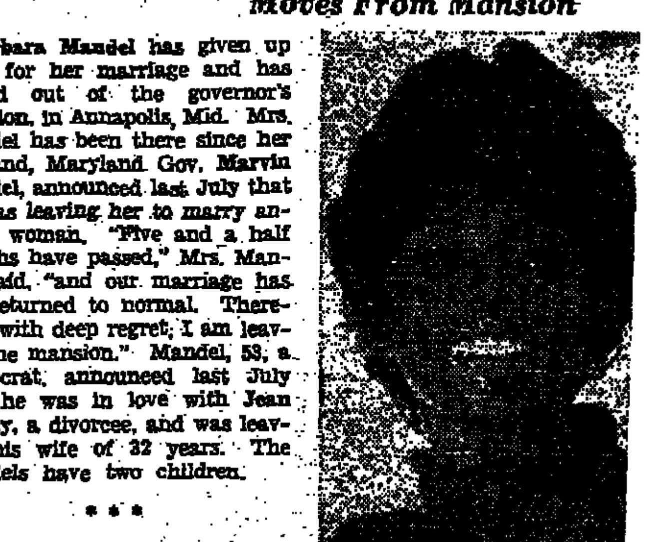


A Maori family, father playing accordion, in 1936.

PEOPLE: *Governor's Wife Gives Up Moves From Mansion*

Barbara Mandel has given up hope for her marriage and has moved out of the governor's mansion in Annapolis, Md. Mrs. Mandel has been there since her husband, Maryland Gov. Marvin Mandel, announced last July that he was leaving her to marry another woman. "Five and a half months have passed," Mrs. Mandel said, "and our marriage has not returned to normal. Therefore, with deep regret, I am leaving the mansion." Mandel, 53, a Democrat, announced last July that he was in love with Jean Dorsey, a divorcee, and was leaving his wife of 32 years. The Mandels have two children.

* * *



Eleanor Hicks

. . . sing

Eleanor Hicks, U.S. consul general in Nice, has just made a record (in English) for WEA Filipacchi Music SA. The 29-year-old Miss Hicks has already written several songs and a musical comedy. During her stint as a political officer in the U.S. embassy in Thailand, she sang with an Australian rock group for three months.

* * *

"Serenity by Thursday evening—that is my goal," said **Lady Bird Johnson** on Wednesday. She was speaking of her pre-Christmas chores. Her daughters and their families begin arriving today for celebrations that will be "much the same kind Lyndon and I always had before"—a family time at the LBJ Ranch with a Christmas tree for the grandchildren as the main event. But no family portrait this year. "We always had one before," Mrs. Johnson said, "but I think this year we won't have it—it brings back too many memories when we were all together." Johnson died last Jan. 22.

* * *

CELEBRATING: **Leonid I. Brezhnev**, general secretary of the Communist party in the Soviet Union, his 67th birthday on Wednesday. There was no mention of the occasion in the Soviet press.

* * *

Internationally known Italian trumpeter **Nini Rosso** turned over a million yen the other day to Japan's welfare program. The money, part of Rosso's earnings during his current tour, was handed to Welfare Minister **Kunikichi Saito**.

* * *

Police hero **Robert Macey**, 36, of San Francisco said that he had been injured chasing two youths in May, 1972. After two operations on his twisted knee, he was able to go back to light clerical duties in April. But, a month later, he was off work again—claiming great discomfort and saying he could limp only a short distance. He therefore ask-ed for a $535 a month disab[ility] pension.

But despite Macey's reco[rd of] heroism awards in 1971 for sw[im]ming to save a crashed [heli]copter pilot and saving two w[om]en from a blazing car—the re[tire]ment board was suspicious [and] hired an investigator. At [the] hearing, the investigator sh[owed] the fascinated board and the [dis]mayed Macey a 20-minute [film] featuring Macey exerc[ising] his dogs, striding up and [down] stairs squatting easily to [talk] with police colleagues in a p[atrol] car. The board rejected Ma[cey's] pension application and susp[end]ed him from the force. He [may] be dismissed.

* * *

Physical fitness enthusiast **William Proxmire** looked le[ss] than usual Wednesday with [his] arm in a sling and a cut [...] As is his custom, the Wisc[onsin] Democrat had been joggin[g to] the Capitol from his home [when] he slipped on some ice and [...] But his arm isn't broken [and] the cut is minor.

* * *

This week **Margaret G**[...] became the first person in B[...] to get a divorce by mail. Co[uples] who have no children und[...] and who have lived apar[t] two years can now be div[orced] without going to court. O[ne of] them fills out a form which, [with] the other partner's conse[nt, is] sent to a judge for approv[al. A] divorce court judge in L[...] took 20 seconds Wednesd[ay to] grant a decree to Mrs. Gan[...]

* * *

When their father died i[n ...] **Amy, Katie and Ada Jones** [...] up his car in the family [...] in Bournemouth, England. [It was] still there 57 years later, [when] the last of the three, Amy [died] at age 95 last summer. [The] Argyll open tourer, made i[n ...] was found when the garag[e was] opened Monday. It is to b[e auc]tioned.

—SAMUEL JUST[...]

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